Indus Vally Civilization Script Decipherment Research Paper

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Transliteration (IAST / ISO 15919)

अ	**a**	आ	**ā**	इ	**i**	ई	**ī**
उ	**u**	ऊ	**ū**	ऋ	**ṛ**	ॠ	**ॡ**
ए	**e**	ऐ	**ai**	ओ	**o**	औ	**au**
अं	**ṁ**	अः	**ḥ**	ऽ	´		

क	**ka**	ख	**kha**	ग	**ga**	घ	**gha**	ङ	**ṅga**
च	**ca**	छ	**cha**	ज	**ja**	झ	**jha**	ञ	**ña**
ट	**ṭa**	ठ	**ṭha**	ड	**ḍa**	ढ	**ḍha**	ण	**ṇa**
त	**ta**	थ	**tha**	द	**da**	ध	**dha**	न	**na**
प	**pa**	फ	**pha**	ब	**ba**	भ	**bha**	म	**ma**
य	**ya**	र	**ra**	ल	**la**	व	**va**		
श	**śa**	ष	**ṣa**	स	**sa**	ह	**ha**		

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Theory for deciphering IVC Script andfindings of this research paper :-

In this research paper, I am proposing a theory for deciphering Indus Vally Civilization (IVC) seal/ tablet/ pottery inscriptions, along with deciphered Seals. Indus Vally Civilization Script includes Vowels, Consonants and also Pictorial Images, representing different words. Some of the important findings regarding Indus Vally Civilization and its Script are as follow:-

1. Indus Vally Civilization was a **Vedic Civilization**. So, the perception about Vedic Period starting after collapse of IVC (1400 BCE onwords) and Aryan Invasion Theory (AIT) inside India can be rejected with this paper.
2. The Language they spoke was the earliest form of Prakrit, which was highly influenced from Vedic Sanskrit. This **IVC Prakrit Language** had end words like "णी (ṇī), णु (ṇu)", inscribed on many seals, which sounds similar to what we listen in todays Rajasthani, Gujarati, Gadhwali, Sindhi language. We already know that all this languages are derived from different Prakrit Languages. There's always a question/ debate about how old was the Prakrit. Some even debates whether Classical Sanskrit is older or Prakrit is older. By this research paper, I came to the conclusion that Vedic Sanskrit and IVC Prakrit, both co-existed with each other from atleast mature IVC period. Vedic Sanskrit transformed into Classical Sanskrit and IVC Prakrit transformed in to todays languages like Rajasthani, Gujrati, Gadhwali, Sindhi, Marathi etc.
3. All symbols of IVC Script are not deciphered yet, but from deciphered symbols, I can conclude that IVC Prakrit Language had almost same Vowels and Consonants like Vedic Sanskrit and Prakrit. The sequence of Vowel (अ/a, आ/ā, इ/i, ई/Ī, उ/u, ऊ/ū….) is very important aspect to decipher the seal/ tablet/ pottery inscriptions. The Grammar in IVC Script (IVC Prakrit Language) works as follows :-

   *If a symbol for Consonant स (sa) is having double stroke variant, it means Consonant स (sa) is repeated 3 times and hence, 3rd vowel of Sanskrit {in a row} i.e. इ (i) is added to Consonant स (sa), which makes it सि (si). In the same way, if the symbol for Consonant स (sa) is having 4 extra lines to it, it means Consonant स (sa) is repeated 5 times and hence 5th vowel of Sanskrit {in a row} i.e.उ (u) is added to the consonant स (sa), which makes it सु (su).

*Some of the symbols are shown in 2D form. For Ex.:- The “X” shaped symbol represents Consonant य (ya) in IVC Script. If Consonant य (ya) is shown in 2D form in seal inscription, it means Consonant य (ya) is repeated twice. Hence, 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. आ (ā) is added to Consonant य (ya), which makes it या (yā).

*In IVC Script, some symbols are drawn close to each other twice, For Ex.:- “UU” or “((“. In IVC Script, symbol “(“represents consonant स (sa). So, if any seal inscription includes symbol pattern “((”, it means Consonant स (sa) is repeated twice. Hence, 2nd vowel of Sanskrit {in a row} i.e.आ (ā) is added to Consonant स (sa), which makes it सा (sā).

4. The peoples of IVC were worshipping Gods like Brahma, Rudra, Mahesha, Surya, Indra, Krushna, Samkarshana, Purusha, Janārdana, Rāma, Shani, Goddess Mahāmāya, Mahasya (Laxmi). Name of Great Sage like Bhrugu (Bhṛgavao), Dardar Muni is also written on one seal.
5. The name Asura (असुर) mentioned in Vedas and other ancient texts were known as “Asira (असिर)” in IVC, **the Local Vedic Aryans** who ruled parts of IVC, including Saurashtra. They later on went to Mesopotamia and established the “Kingdom of Assyria” with capital known as Asshur. Ancient texts talks about continuous wars between Asuras and other Vedic Kings. So, Asiras were probably forced to migrate outside of IVC after their defeat against other Vedic Kingdoms. What I want to say is, Asiras were the Vedic Aryans who migrated outside of India. I said this, because one seal talks about Arya Queen Asiratra, who might be the Mesopotemian Goddess Asratu/ Asherah/ Ashira. Asherah was the Queen consort of Assur, the head of Assyrian pantheon. The second migration of Vedic Aryans outside India happened when IVC was collapsed around 1450 BCE. This second wave of Vedic Aryan again migrated to Mesopotamia, who later on formed the kingdoms of “Mittani”. So, it’s **Out of India migration of Vedic Aryans in two different phases**. Aryan Invasion Theory inside India is not true.
6. Indus vally civilization flourished in between 4200 BCE to 1900 BCE, with mature period of 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE, when most of the seal/ tablets were made. Lord Krushna’s name and incidents related with his life are portrayed/ mentioned on different IVC seals. So, that means Birth of Lord Krushna and War of Mahabharata happened atleast before 1900 BCE.
7. **Vedic Astrology** was in practice during IVC times, as one seal talks about Gemstone related to Chakra. **Vedic Astronomy** was also in practice during IVC time. One seal names Big Dipper of Ursa Major Constellation, known as “Saptṛṣi” in India. The name Saptṛṣi is later addition to original IVC name of Big Dipper (of Ursa Major Constellation) i.e.**Saptṛkṣi**. During IVC time, ऋक्ष (ṛukṣ / Bear) was used as a synonym to

represent Stars/ Constellations. It Rigveda also, ऋक्ष (ṛukṣ) was used as a synonym to represent Star/ Constellation. Therefore, Big Dipper of Ursa Major Constellation was shown as Female Bear in ancient times with name Saptṛkṣi, which was later changed to "Saptṛṣi", to remember the legacy of Seven Great Sages. Greek Astronomy also depicts Big Dipper of Ursa Major Constellation with Female Bear and Ursa Minor with Male Bear.

8. Most of the seals/ tablets depicting Unicorn are either Religious or related with Rulers. Unicorn was called as "गव (Cattle)" in IVC, which is a representation of all Domesticated/ Known Animals like Cow, Ox, Donkey, Ram, Pig, Buffalo, Elephant etc.
9. For most of the seals, inscription can be read from "Tail of the animal, towards the Face of an animal". But this pattern is not uniform for every seal inscription. One seal is even inscribed in "Zigzag" pattern.
10. Farming was the main source of living in IVC, as many seal states Greatness of Farming, Plough and Cattles.
11. The Spoke Wheel Chariot was invented in IVC. IVC peoples inscribed about this discovery on one seal. They celebrated the Great Invention by making a seal for it.
12. Lord Indra is praised more than any other god in IVC seals (Out of those I have deciphered so far), just like what we see in Rigveda. It means, Rigveda composed at the time of IVC.
13. IVC peoples knew about existence of Assyria, Oman, Petra, City Kingdom of Ur (Ancient Sumeria).
14. IVC peoples knew about Ancient Greeks/ Europeans. Those Non Vedic peoples had curly hairs, which look like a Hook (as depicted in many ancient sculptures). Their Language sounds like stammering {बडबड/बरबर (Barbara)} and their customs were also cruel/ not acceptable to Vedic Peoples. Hence, they called Ancient Greeks/ Europeans as बरबर (Barbara). The word "Barbarian" is a derivation of Vedic term Barbara, which was a Regional Identity for Curly Haired Europeans.
15. Horse name inscription and Horse Image was not found on any seal that I have deciphered with my theory so far. So I conclude that Horses were found rarely in IVC areas and were either not domesticated or domesticated in very low numbers as compare to Cow/ Ox. Horses mentioned less in Ramayana and Rigveda as compare to Mahabharata. It means, Composition of Rigveda and Birth of Lord Ram was probably happened at the end of Early IVC period i.e. in between 4000 BCE to 3000 BCE. Ramayana period should be between 4000 BCE to 3000 BCE, as no such old and big settlement that predates 4000 BCE has been found so far in Indian Subcontinant, except in IVC areas. Horses got domesticated more and were used in wars and transport during mature period of IVC i.e. in between 3000 BCE to 1900 BCE, the time when Great War of Mahabharata

probably happened. As horses were found rarely in IVC areas, they didn't depict them on seals/ tablets. As horse was a rarely domesticated, it was precious to owner. Horse owner were mostly Rulers during Early IVC period. We know a story of Lord Ram doing Ashwmedh Yadnya. I think Ashwamedh Yadnya's purpose was to sacrifice beloved Horse (Not to kill, but to set him free). Because of this, Lord Ram released his white horse, which was later on captured by his sons, Luv and Kush. Whenever Horses were released after Ashwamedh Yadnya, they got captured in nearby kingdoms because of their war importance and limited availability, which further leads to the war conflicts.

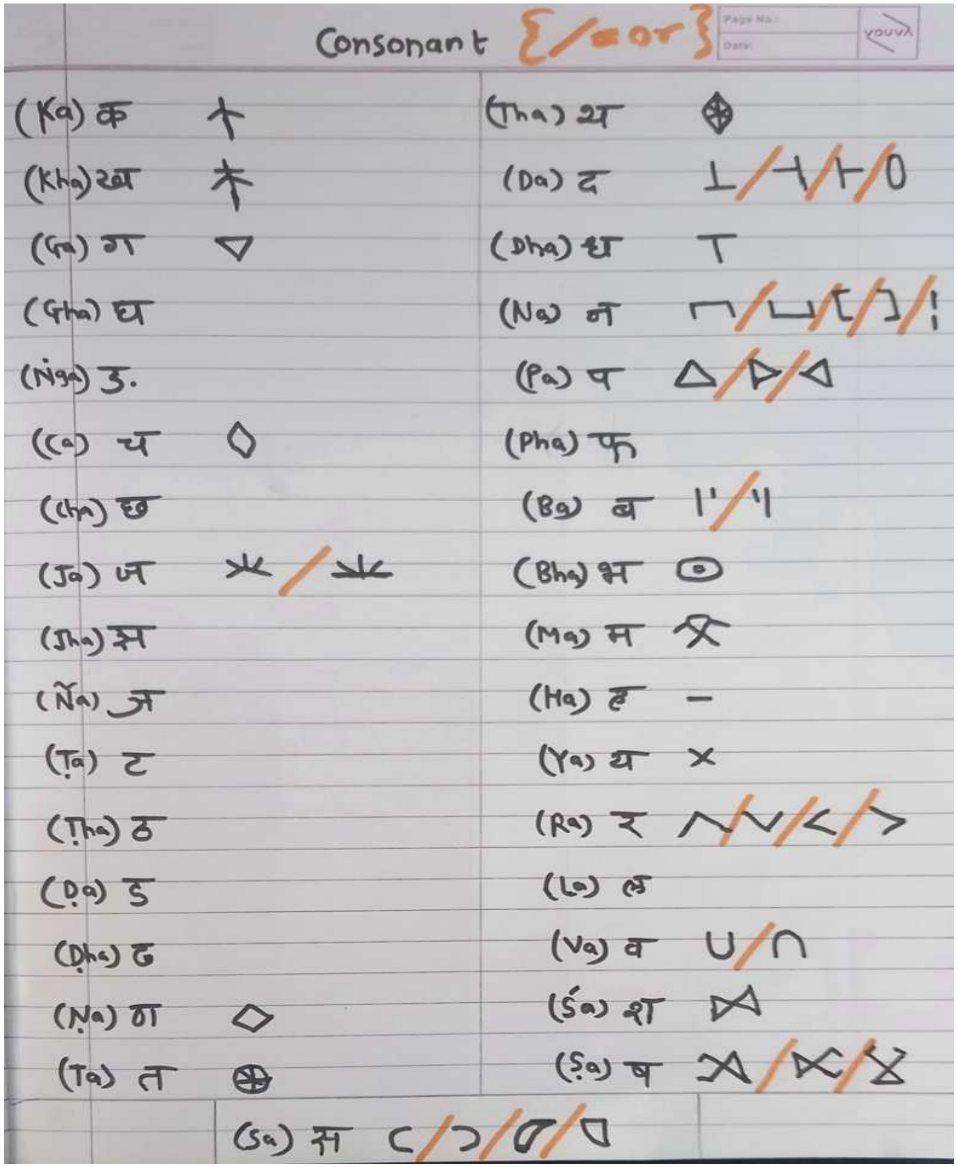
16. Yoga was in practice from IVC time, as some seal/ tablet depicts God/ Goddess seating in Yoga Mudra. I have deciphered some of those seal inscriptions, given in Decipherment Section below.

With this research paper, I came to conclusion that Aryan Invasion/ Migration theory inside India is not true. Vedic Aryans went outside of India in atleast two different phases. Vedic Hindu religion and Indian civilization is the only continuous civilization of the world for last 5000 years. And most important, the language of Indus Vally Civilization was **"IVC Prakrit"**, a local dialect highly influenced from Vedic Sanskrit.

Manoj P.Jadhav

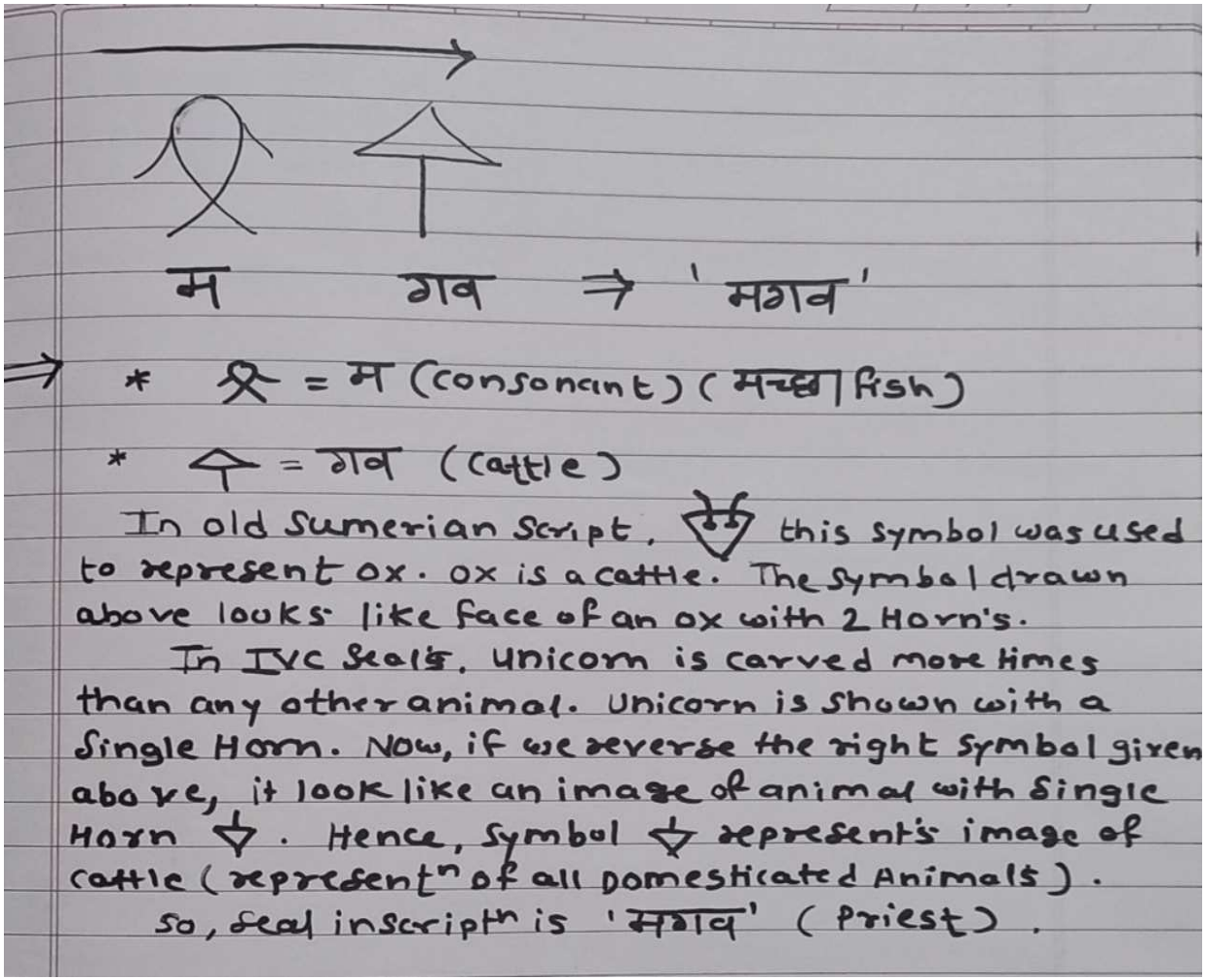
Date :- December, 2020

The Vowel and Consonant of IVC Script (Prakrit Langauge) with Deciphered Symbols till December, 2020 :-



Decipherment Section :-

1) मगव (Magava) (Seal no.M-978 A):-


म गव → 'मगव'
* = म (consonant) (मच्छ/fish)
* = गव (cattle)
In old Sumerian Script, this symbol was used to represent ox. ox is a cattle. The symbol drawn above looks like face of an ox with 2 Horn's.
In IVC Seals, Unicorn is carved more times than any other animal. Unicorn is shown with a single Horn. Now, if we reverse the right symbol given above, it look like an image of animal with single Horn. Hence, symbol represents image of cattle (represent^{n} of all Domesticated Animals).
So, seal inscript^{n} is 'मगव' (Priest).

The seal/ tablet inscription is मगव (Magava). This seal can be read from left to right. The left fish (मच्छ) like symbol represents consonant म (ma). The right symbol represents word गव (Gava), which means Cattle. So, the seal inscription from left to right is "मगव (Magava)", means Priest {Brahmins of Pre Persia (Sakal Dwipiya)} who were Sun Worshippers. They are known as "Mag Brahmin" in India. Lord Krushna invited some Mag Brahmins to Dwarika to cure his son Samb. Later on, this Mag Brahmins settled near Ganga River. Vedic culture was once practiced in todays Eastern Iran. Mag Brahmins faced difficulties during Persian Empire and most of them were converted to zorostrianism. The 3 Magis mentioned in Bible were also probably Mag Brahmins of Persia.

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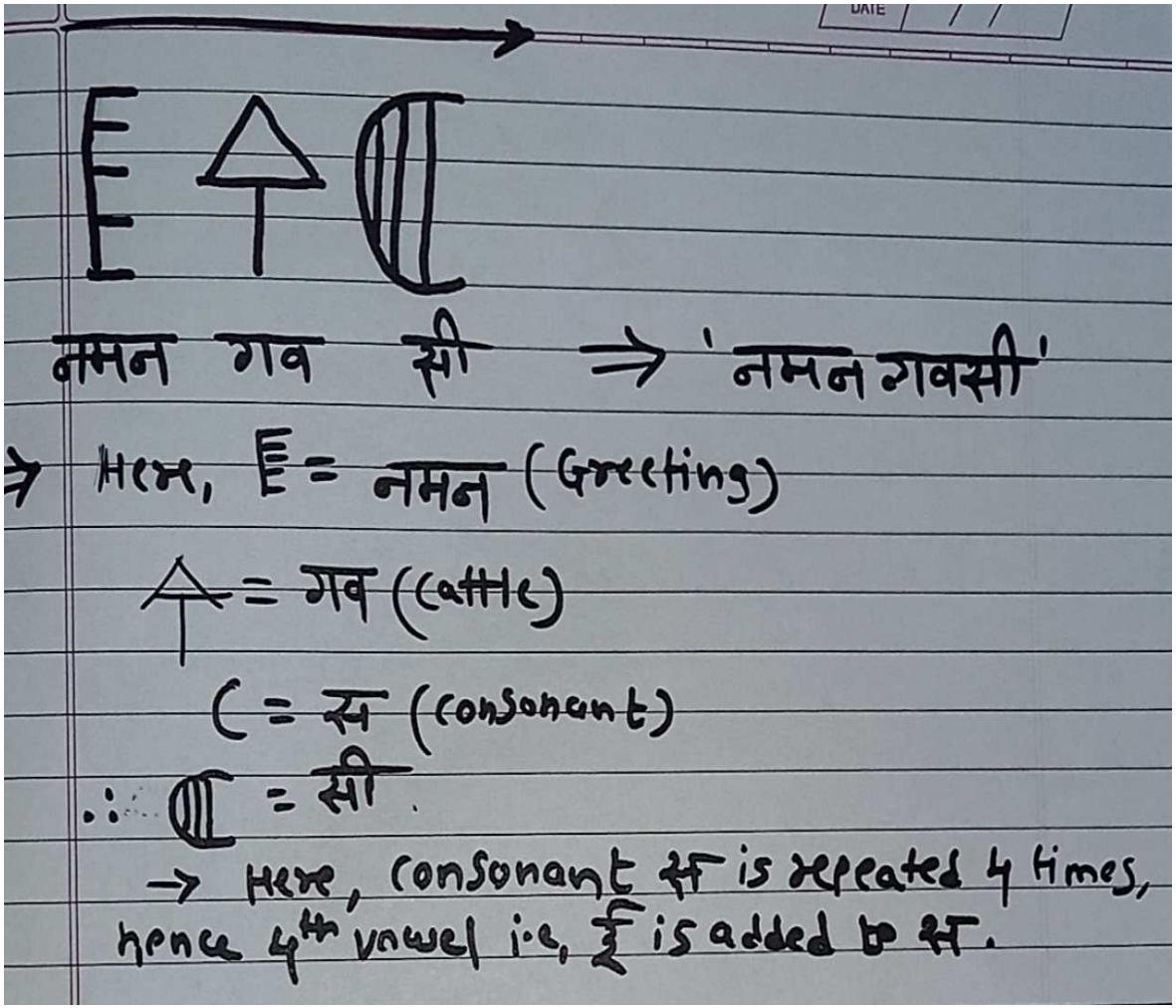
2) नमन गवसी (Namana Gavasī) (Seal no.M-73a) :-


नमन गव सी → 'नमन गवसी'
Here, = नमन (Greeting)
= गव (cattle)
= स (consonant)
∴ = सी
→ Here, consonant स is repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel i.e, ई is added to स.

The seal/ tablet inscription is नमन गवसी (Namana Gavasī). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents a Hand (हस्त). The Five Horizontal lines represent five Fingers of the Hand. But in this seal inscription, this symbol is used to represent word "नमन (Namana)" which means Greetings. The 2nd symbol from left is गव (Gava), meaning Cattle, as explained in Seal no.1. The 3rd symbol from left is consonant स (sa) with variant, representing सी (sī). Here, consonant स (sa) have three lines inside, means it is repeated 4 times. Hence 4th vowel of Sanskrit (In a row) i.e. ई (ī) is added to the consonant स (sa), which makes it सी (sī). So, the Seal Inscription from left to right नमन गव सी can be read as "नमन गवसी" means "Greetings to the Cattles".

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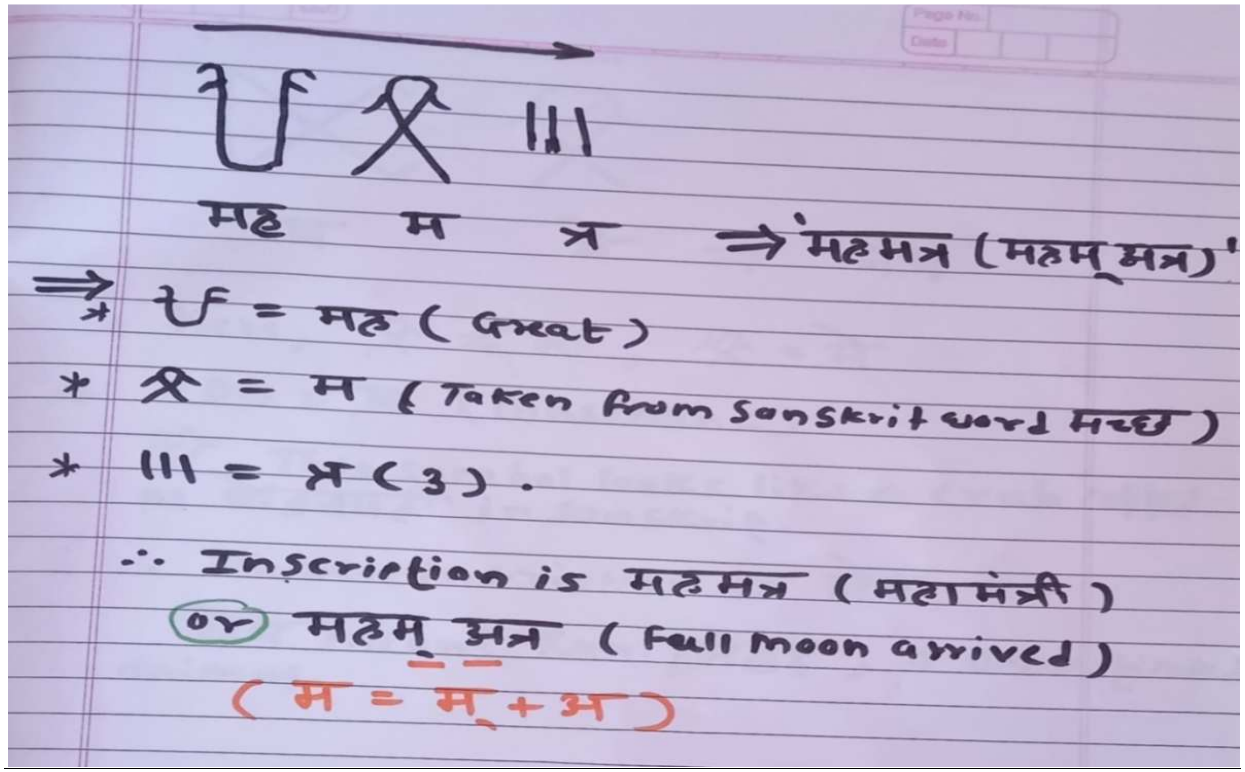
3) महमत्र (Mahamatra) or महम् अत्र (Maham Atra) (Seal/ tablet no.M-1442 a):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is महमत्र or महम् अत्र. This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word महा (Maha), means Great. The 2nd fish (मच्छ) like symbol from left represents consonant म (ma). The 3rd symbol from left is a three short line symbol, representing Number 3, which is called as त्र (tra) in Sanskrit. This seal/ tablet inscription have two different meanings:-

1. महमत्र (Mahamatra):– महमत्र may be the origin of the word "महामंत्री (Mahamm̐trī)", which means "Great Minister of the Kings Court".
2. महम् अत्र (Maham Atra):- महम् (Maham) means "Full moon" and अत्र (Atra) means "Here" or "Arrived". So, the seal/ tablet inscription महम् अत्र (Maham Atra) meaning is "Full moon arrived".

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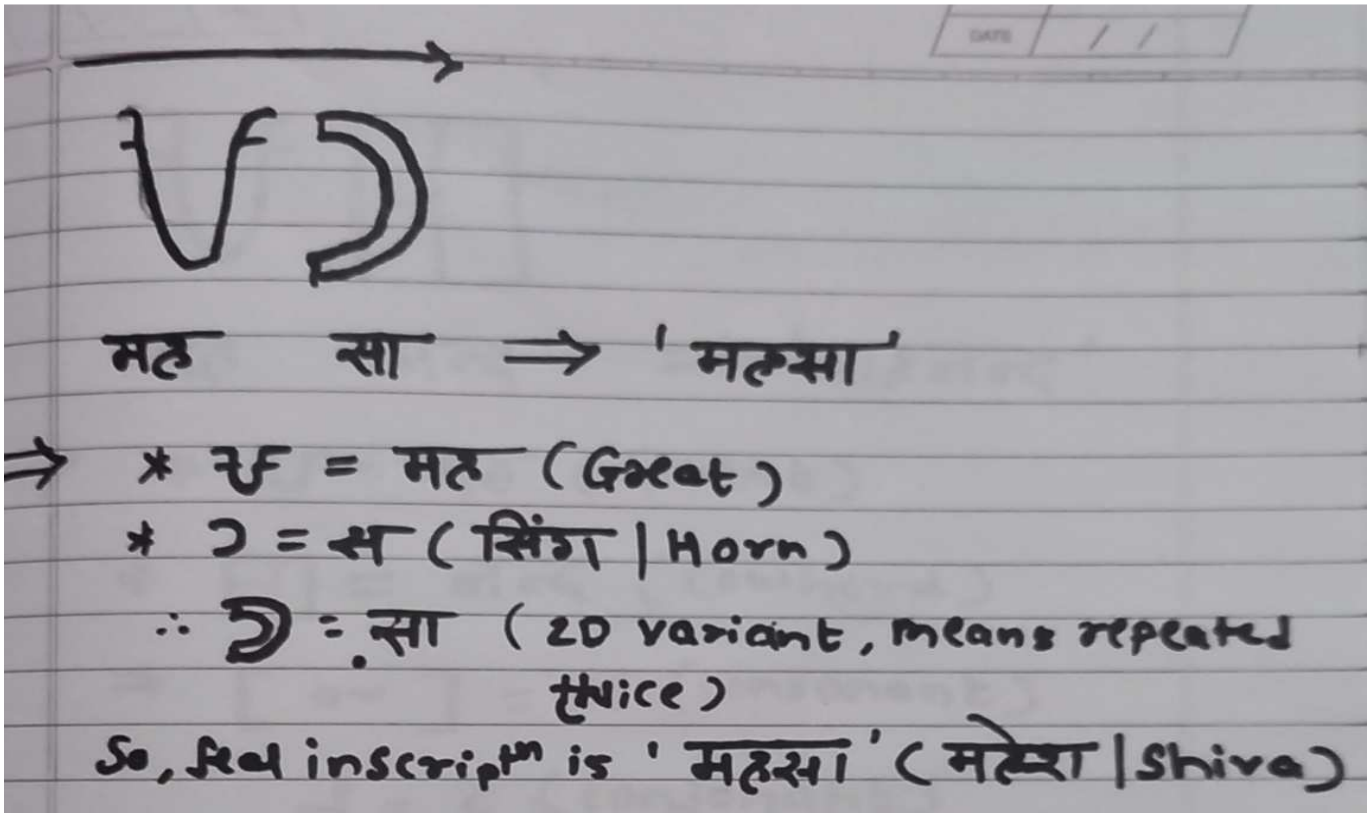
4) महसा (Mahasā) (Seal no.M-846 a) :-



The seal/ tablet inscription is महसा (Mahasā). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great and right symbol is a variant of consonant स (sa), representing सा (sā). As consonant स (sa) is shown in 2D from, means it is repreated twice. Hence 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant स (sa). The seal inscription महसा (Mahasā) can have two different interpretations:-

1. महसा (Mahasā) sounds like name of Lord Shiva {महेश (Maheś)}.
2. Buffalo is called as म्हैस (Mhaisa) in Marathi language. So, the seal inscription महसा (Mahasā) may also mean “A Buffalo”.

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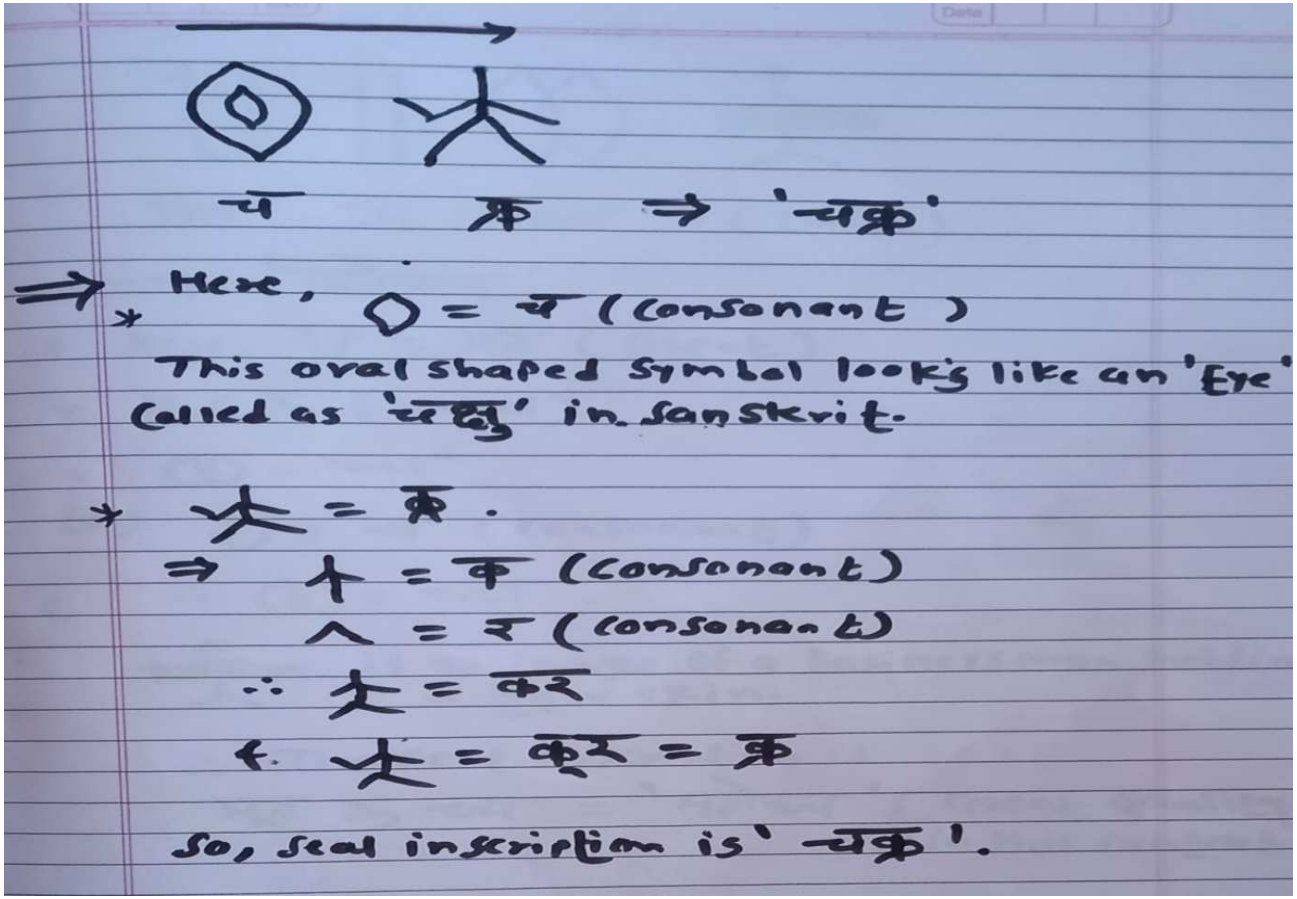
5) चक्र (Cakra) (Seal no.H-94 A):-


च क ⇒ 'चक्र'
Here, ○ = च (consonant)
This oval shaped symbol looks like an 'Eye'
Called as 'चक्षु' in sanskrit.
= क.
= क (consonant)
= र (consonant)
= क्र
= क्र = क्र
So, seal inscription is 'चक्र'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is चक्र (Cakra). This seal can be read from left to right. The tiger image is carved on this seal/ tablet. The oval shaped symbol on left is a pictorial representation of an Eye (of tiger in this context). Eye is called as चक्षु (Cakṣu) in Sanskrit. So, the oval shaped symbol is used in Indus Vally Script to represent consonant च (ca). The right symbol is a combined symbol made up of consonant क (ka) and र (ra), representing क्र (kra) as explained in image above. So, the seal/ tablet inscription from left to right is चक्र (Cakra). चक्र (Cakra) are the Vedic Philosophical terms, said to be various focal points used in mediation practices. This are related with **Vedic Astrology**. To balance this चक्र (Cakra), Various Gemstones are used. One of the Gemstone is "Tiger Eye Gemstone". The Tiger Eye Gemstone is Reddish Yellow in Color, which looks like an Eye of a Tiger. So, we can conclude that, the seal is about a "Tiger Eye Chakra Gemstone". This seal is related with business of Tiger Eye Chakra Gemstone.

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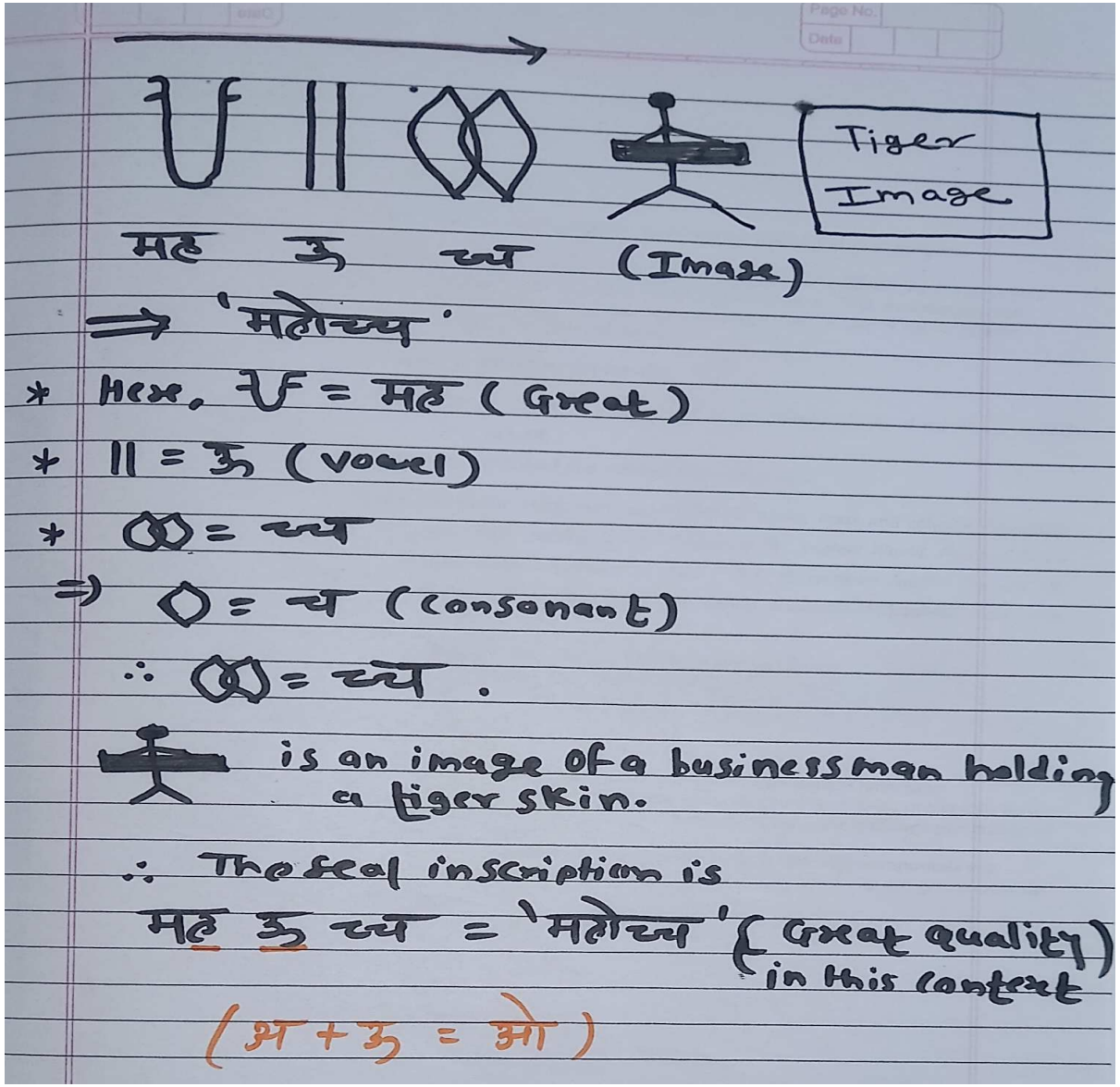
6) महोच्च (Mahocca) (Seal no.H-182 A):-


Tiger Image
महू ऊ च्च (Image)
⇒ 'महोच्च'
* Here, 𑀫𑀳 = महू (Great)
* 𑀉 = ऊ (vowel)
* 𑀘𑁆𑀘 = च्च
⇒ 𑀘 = च (consonant)
∴ 𑀘𑁆𑀘 = च्च .
is an image of a businessman holding a tiger skin.
∴ The seal inscription is
महू ऊ च्च = 'महोच्च' (Great quality in this context)
(अ + ऊ = ओ)

The seal/ tablet inscription is महोच्च (Mahocca) {means Great Quality in this context}. This seal can be read from left to right. The first three symbols from left are actual inscription. The remaining two pictorial images are drawn to describe the purpose of the seal/ tablet. The leftmost symbol is महू (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left is vowel ऊ (ū). The 3rd symbol from left is combined consonant representing च्च (cca). The images carved on the seal on the right side of the inscription are, a Man holding something (like a Cloth) in his Hands and a Tiger. So, we can conclude that, the Cloth like object shown in the hands of a human image is actually “A Skin of a Tiger”. That man carved on the seal is showing the Tiger Skin for Sales purpose. So, the inscription महोच्च (Mahocca) means“A Great Quality Tiger Skin”.

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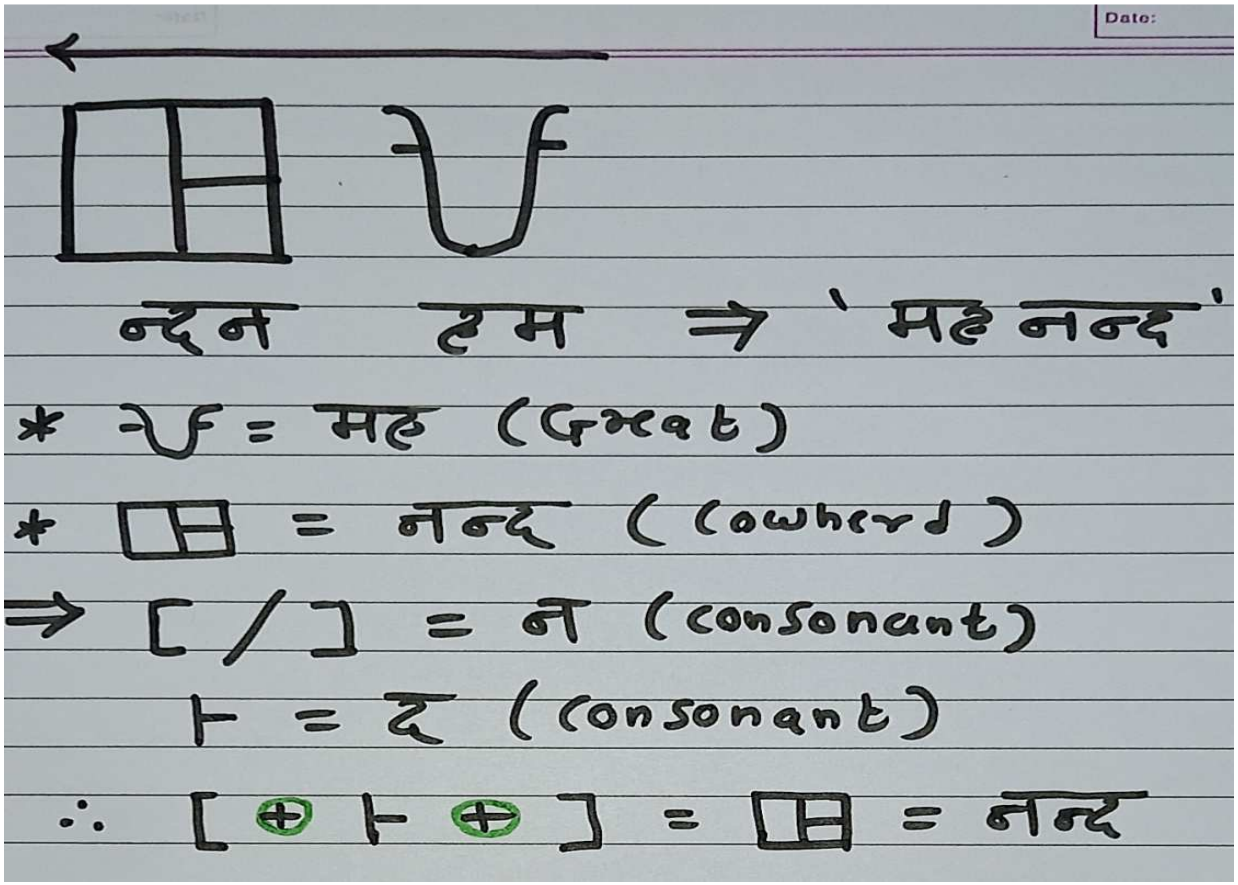
7) महनन्द (Mahananda) (Seal no.M-180A):-



The seal inscription is महनन्द (Mahananda). This seal can be read from right to left. The right symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great and left symbol represents word नन्द (nanda), means “Joyful/ Happy” and “Cowherd”. The explanation for this symbol is given in image above.

महनन्द (Mahananda) is a name of a person. महानन्द (Mahānanda)/ महानंद (Mahānṁda) is still used as a name by Hindus of India.

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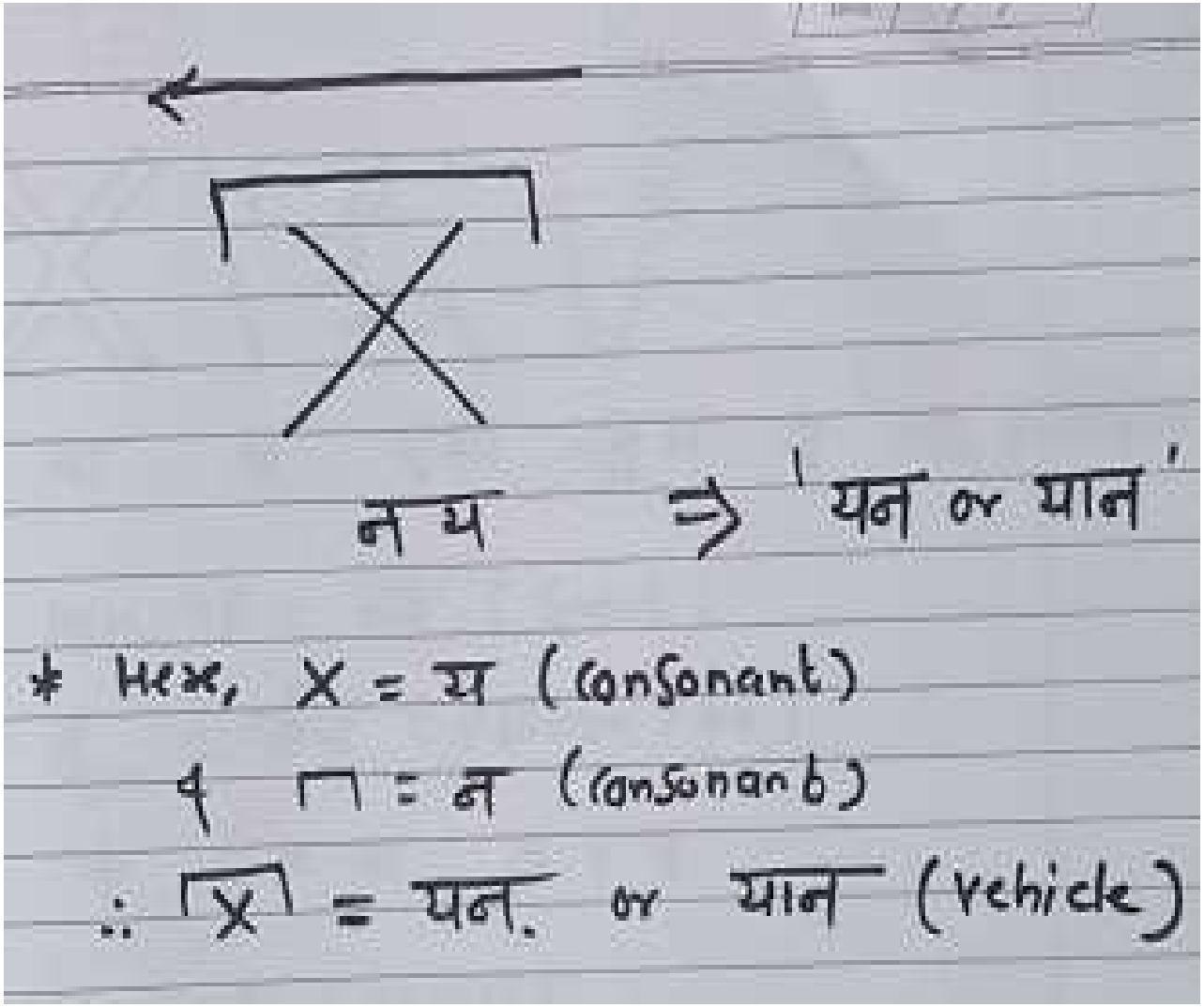
8) यन (Yana) (Seal no.6131) :-



The seal/ tablet inscription is यन (Yana), can be read as यान (Yāna), meaning Vehicle/ Journey or Travel (Pilgrimage). This seal can be read from right to left. The "X" symbol represents consonant य (ya). The Cap Symbol on य (ya) represents Consonant न (na). As consonant न (na) is on the top, it goes with the flow of the seal inscription i.e. towards left. So, we can read the seal inscription from right to left as यन (Yana)/ यान (Yāna).

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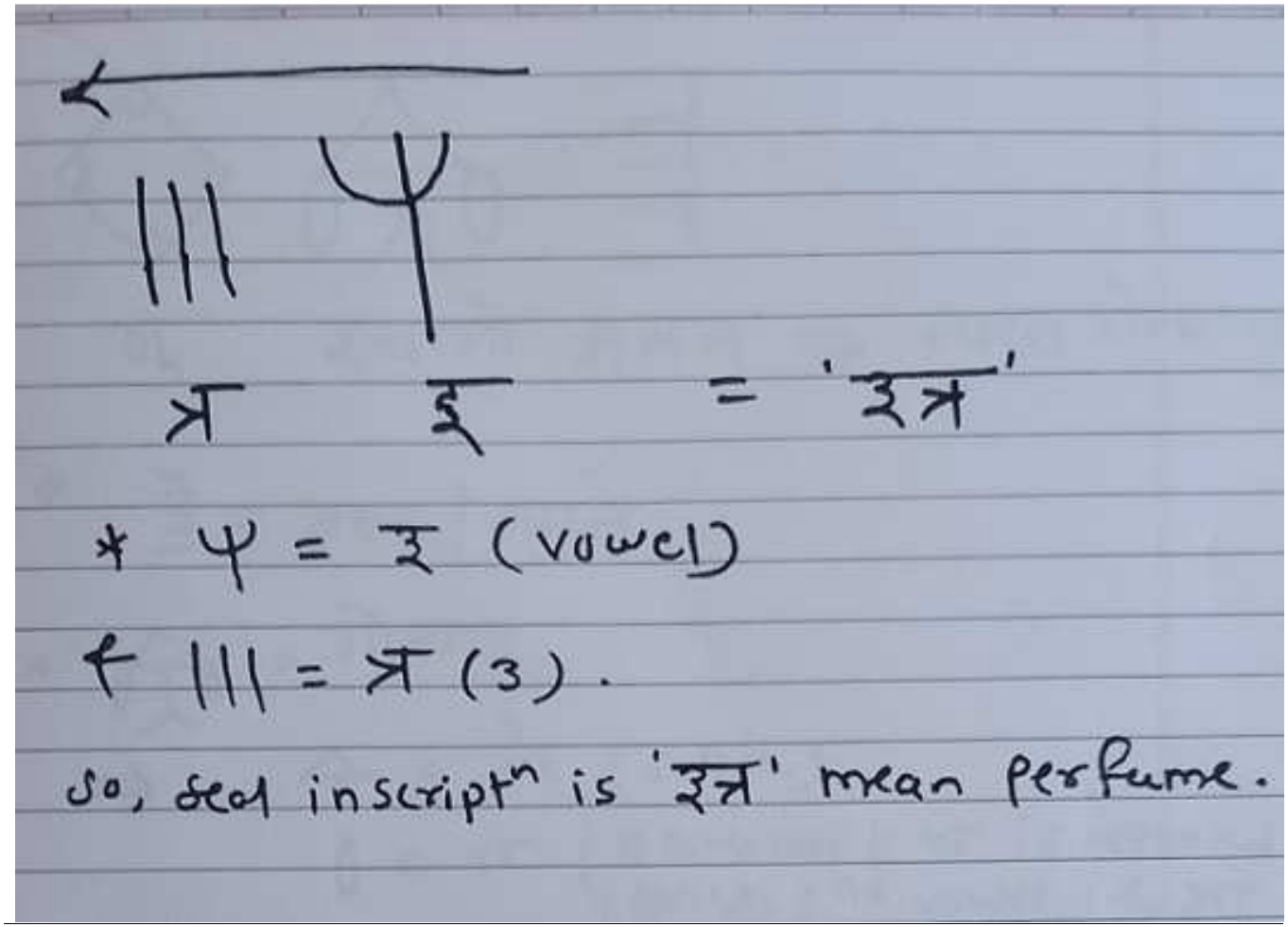
9) इत्र (Itra) (Seal no.H-585 A):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is इत्र (Itra). This seal can be read from right to left. The symbol on the right is vowel इ (i). The left symbol is a three short line symbol, representing Number 3, which is called as त्र (tra) in Sanskrit. So, the seal inscription from right to left is इत्र (Itra), which means Perfume. It's a Persian word.

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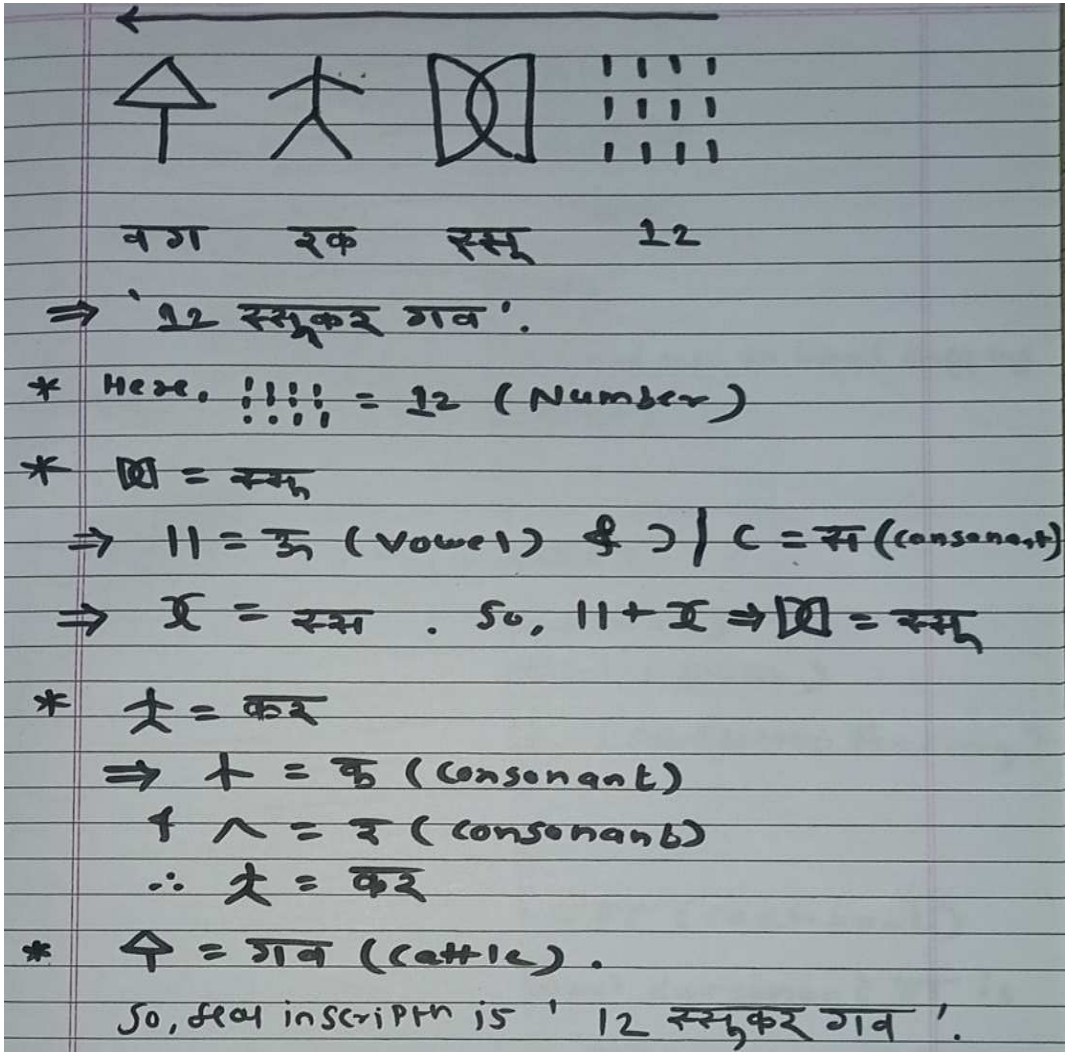
10) 12 स्सूकर गव (12 Ssūkara Gava):-


गव रक स्सू 12
⇒ '12 स्सूकर गव'.
* Here, !!!! = 12 (Number)
* = स्सू
⇒ ॥ = ऊ (vowel) &) | C = स (consonant)
⇒) = स्स . So, ॥ +) ⇒ = स्सू
* = कर
⇒ + = क (consonant)
| ^ = र (consonant)
∴ = कर
* = गव (cattle).
So, seal inscription is '12 स्सूकर गव'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is 12 स्सूकर गव (12 Ssūkara Gava). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol has twelve short lines, representing Number 12. The 2nd symbol from right is made up of combined consonant/ word स्स (ssa) and vowel ऊ (ū), representing स्सू (ssū) as explained in image above. The 3rd symbol from right is made up of consonant क (ka) and र (ra), representing word कर (kara). The rightmost symbol represents word गव (Gava), means Cattle as explained in seal no.1. So, the seal inscription from right to left "12 स्सू कर गव" can be read as, "12 स्सूकर गव (12 Ssūkara Gava)". सूकर is a Sanskrit word for Wild Pig/ Hog. Wild Pig and Archer with Bow and Arrow are carved along with a pet Dog. This means, seal is shown as a Wild Pig hunting scene. Here also, सूकर {Sūkara (Wild Pig)} is called as "गव (Cattle)", which means all Domesticated/ known Animals (not just Cow/ Ox) were considered as "Cattle" in Indus Vally Civilization. The 12 number of lines probably representing 12 Arrows used for hunting down hog.

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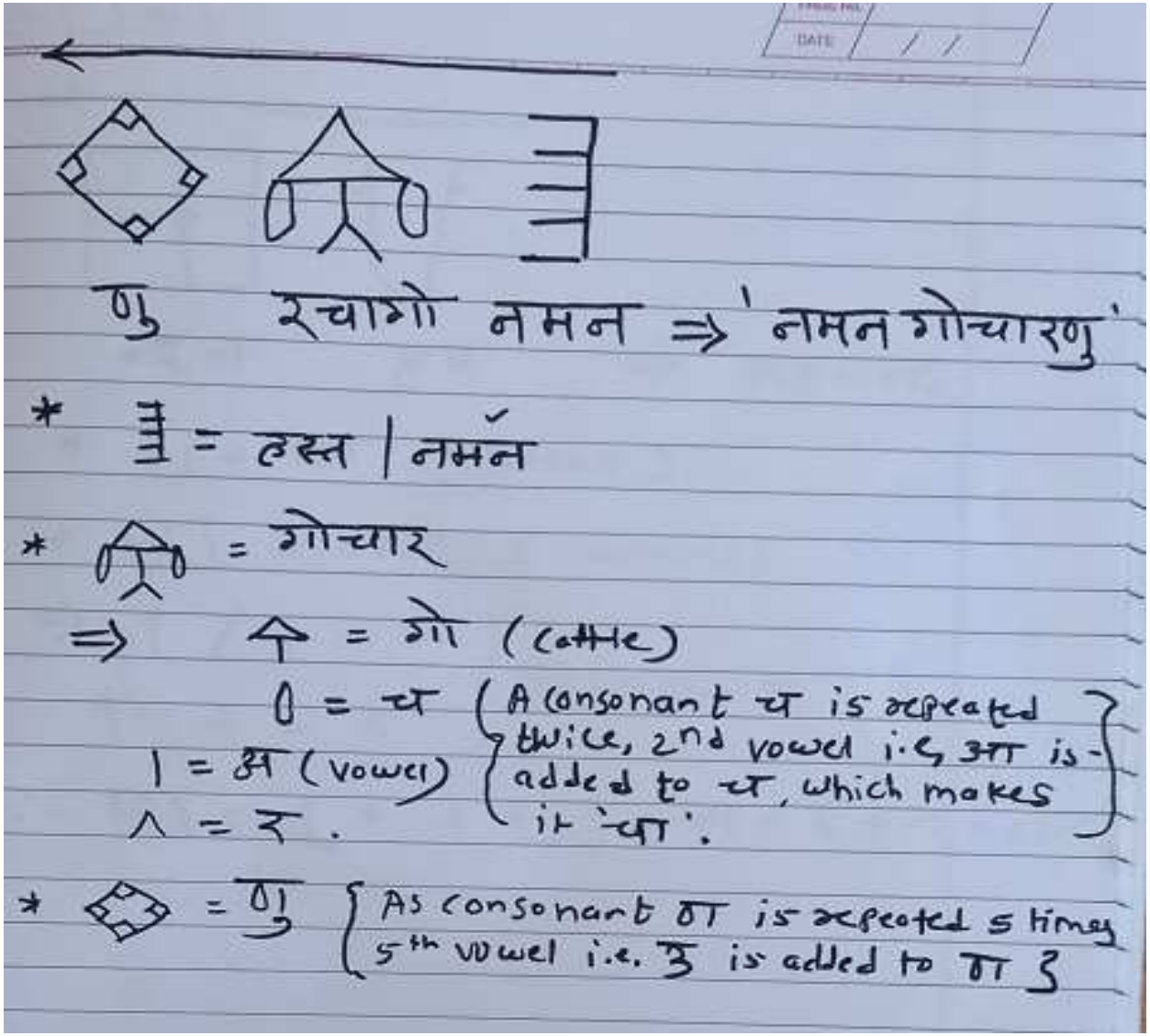
11) नमन गोचारणु (Namana Gocārṇū) (Seal no.M-1305 A):-


णु रचागो नमन ⇒ 'नमन गोचारणु'
* = हस्त / नमॅन
* = गोचार
⇒ = गो (cattle)
0 = च
1 = अ (vowel)
∧ = र.
A consonant च is repeated twice, 2nd vowel i.e. उ is added to च, which makes it 'चा'.
* = णु
As consonant ण is repeated 5 times 5th vowel i.e. उ is added to ण उ

The seal/ tablet inscription is नमन गोचारणु (Namana Gocārṇū). This seal inscription can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is a pictorial representation of Hand {5 horizontal lines represents 5 finges of the hand}, which is called as हस्त in Sanskrit. But in this seal inscription, this symbol is used to represent word "नमन (Namana)", means Greetings. The middle symbol is गोचार (Gocār), means Cowherd or Cattle owner. The left Diamond shaped symbol is consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing णु (ṇū), which means "to". As diamond shape symbol repeated 5 times, hence 5th vowel of Sanskrit i.e.उ (u) is added to consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णु (ṇū). So, the seal/ tablet inscription from right to left is "नमन गोचारणु (Namana Gocārṇū)", meaning "Greetings to the Cattle owner/ Cowherd".

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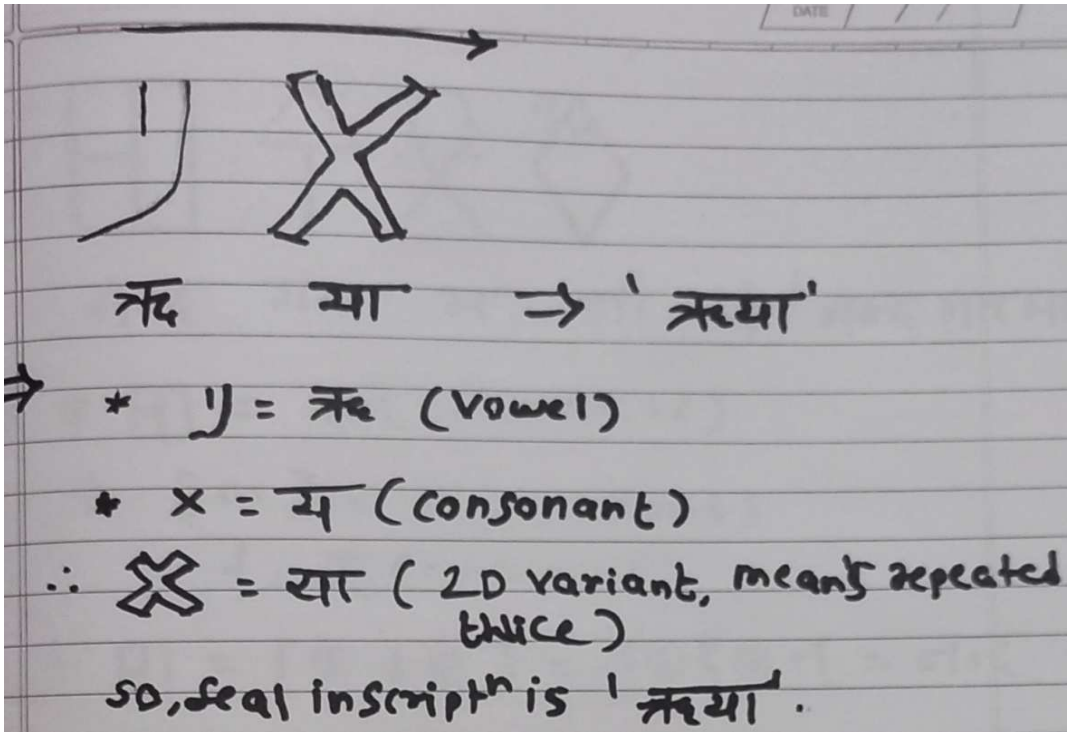
12) ऋया (Ṛyā) (Seal no.2696):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is ऋया (Ṛyā). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol represents vowel ऋ (Ṛ) and the "X" shaped right symbol is consonant य (ya) with 2D variant, representing "या (yā)". Consonant य (ya) is in 2D form, means it is repeated twice and hence 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant य (ya). So, seal inscription from left to right is ऋया (Ṛyā). In Vedic Hinduism, Sun is called as सूर्य (Sūrya)/ सूर्या (Sūryā). As word मह ऋषि (Maha Ṛṣi) can be written as महर्षि (Maharṣi), in the same way, seal inscription ऋया (Ṛyā) can be written as र्या (ryā). In Ancient Egypt, Sun was called as "Ra", translated in cuneiform as "Ri-ia". In word सूर्या (Sūryā), सू (Sū) means Generator. So I conclude that remaining word र्या (ryā) means Sun. So, सूर्य (Sūrya)/ सूर्या (Sūryā) means "The Generator, Sun". Therefore I conclude that, "ऋया (Ṛyā)" was the Name of the Sun in Ancient India.

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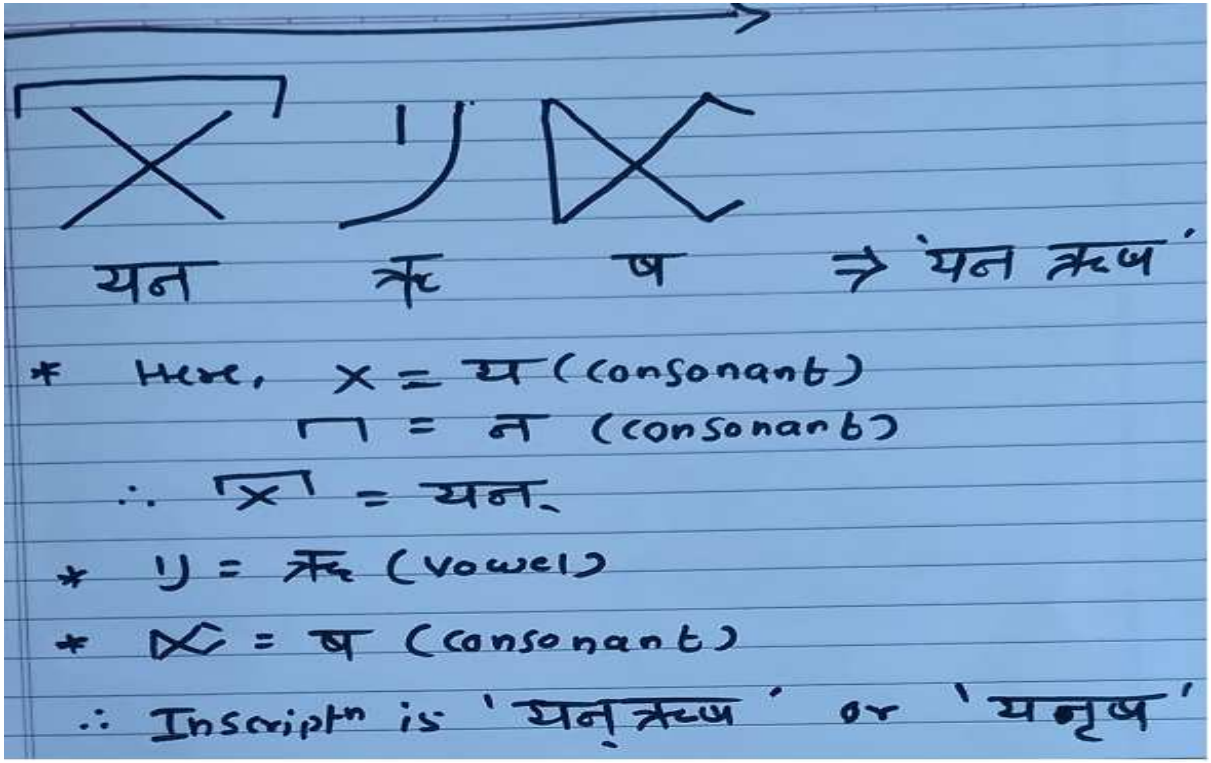
13) यन ऋष (Yana Ṛṣa) (Seal no.1136):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is यन ऋष (Yan Ṛṣa). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol represents यन (Yana) {यान (Yāna)}, means Vehical (Travel/ Journey in this context). The "X" shape symbol represents य (Ya) and Cap symbol on "X" is consonant न (na). This consonant न (na) goes to the right side of consonant य (Ya), as the flow of the inscription is from left to right. So, leftmost symbol represents word यन (Yan), means "Travel". The middle symbol represents vowel ऋ (Ṛ) and the rightmost symbol represents consonant ष (ṣa). This Symbol for consonant ष (ṣa) looks like a Crab, which is called as षोडशाह्रि in Sanskrit. So, this crab symbol is used in Indus Script to represent consonant ष (ṣa). Now, the last two symbols from left represent word ऋष (Ṛṣa), which can be identified/ read as ऋषी (Ṛṣī), means "The sage". So, the seal/ tablet inscription यन ऋष (Yan Ṛṣa) meaning is "The Sages are traveling (On Pilgrimage)" Or "The Traveling Sages". This seal is probably like an Identity Card for Sages, so that they can be protected by the State Authorities while on Pilgrimage throughout Indus vally.

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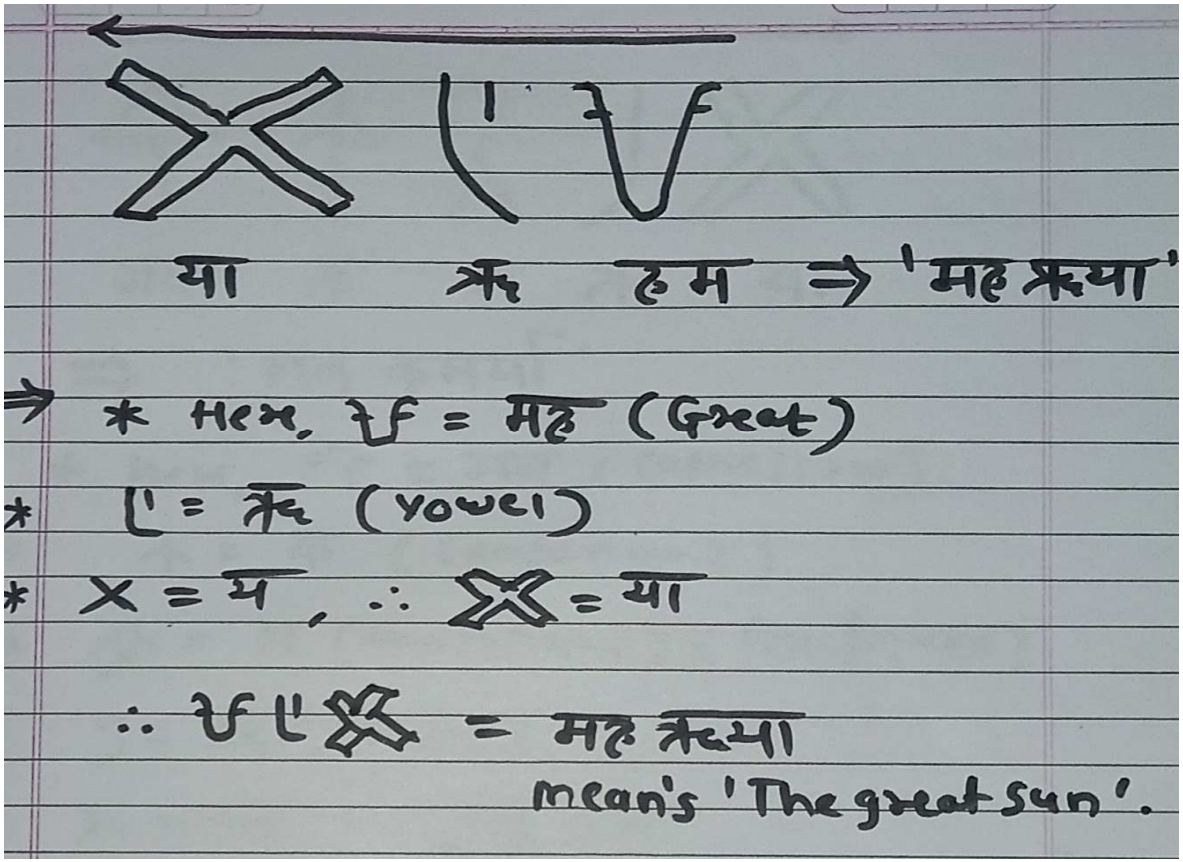
14) मह ऋया (Maha Ṛyā) :-



The seal/ tablet inscription is मह ऋया (Maha Ṛyā). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The middle symbol represents Vowel ऋ (Ṛ). The leftmost "X" shaped symbol represents consonant य (ya) with variant i.e. shown in 2D form, representing या (yā). The last two symbols from right makes a word ऋया (Ṛyā). In Ancient Egypt, Sun was called as "Ra", translated in cuneiform as "Ri-ia. In Vedic Hinduism, Sun is called as सूर्य (Sūrya)/ सूर्या (Sūryā). Here, सू (Sū) means "The Generator". As word मह ऋषि (Maha Ṛṣi) can be written as महर्षि (Maharṣi), in the same way, ऋया (Ṛyā) can be written as र्या (ryā). So, सू (Sū) means "The Generator" and र्या (ryā) means "The Sun". Therefore, सूर्य (Sūrya) / सूर्या (Sūryā) means "The Generator, Sun". So, I conclude that "ऋया (Ṛyā)" was the Name of the Sun in Ancient India and the seal inscription मह ऋया (Maha Ṛyā) means "The Great Sun".

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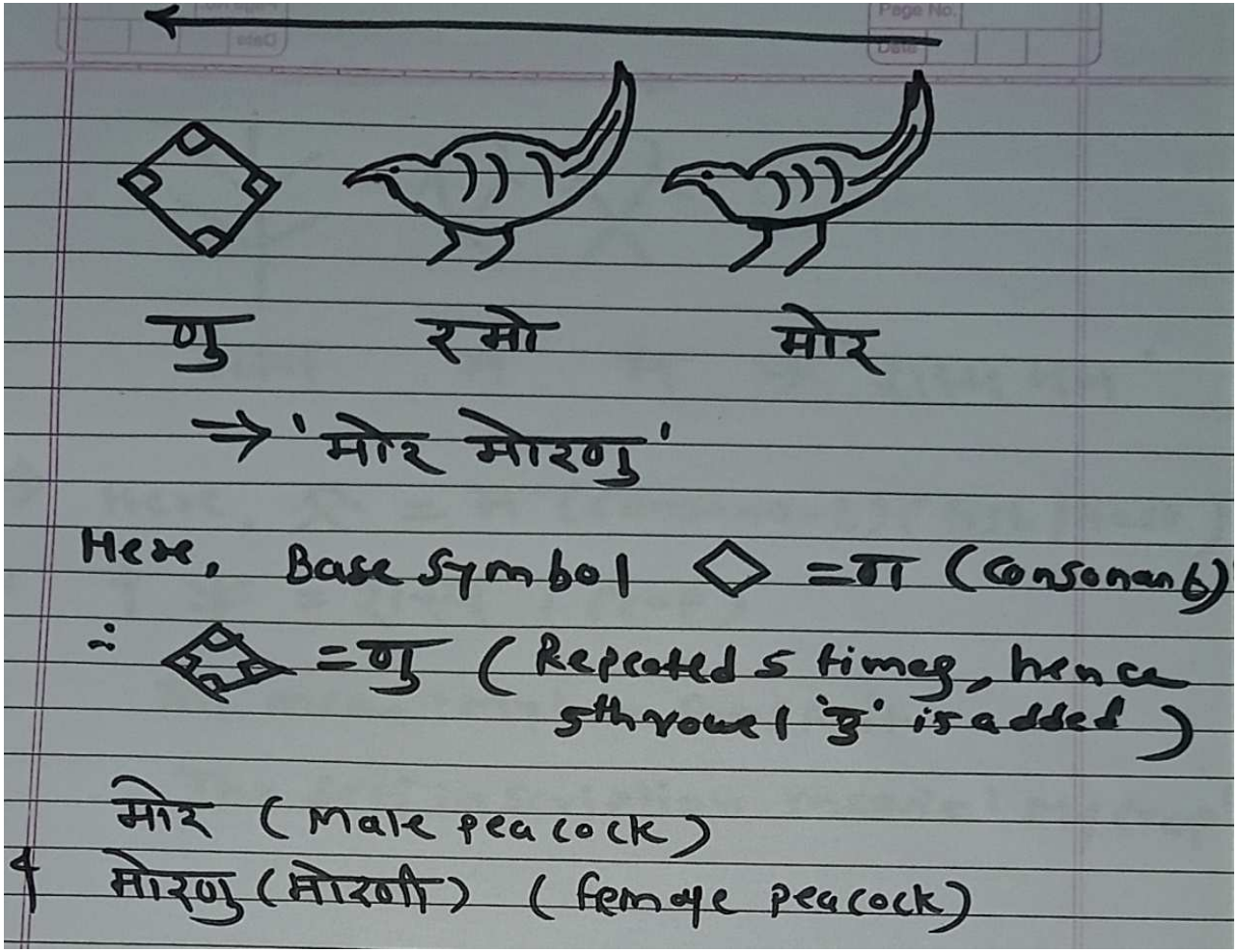
15) मोर मोरणु (Mora Moraṇu) (Seal no.1338):-


णु रमो मोर
⇒'मोर मोरणु'
Here, Base Symbol ◇ =ण (Consonant)
∴ ◇ =णु (Repeated 5 times, hence 5th vowel 'उ' is added)
मोर (Male peacock)
मोरणु (मोरणी) (Female peacock)

The seal/ tablet inscription is मोर मोरणु (Mora Moraṇu). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost and middle symbols are same pictorial images representing inscription मोर (Mora), which means Peacock. The leftmost diamond shaped symbol is consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing णु (ṇu). This symbol has 5 squares in total. It means consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated 5 times. Hence, 5th vowel of Sanskrit {In a row} i.e.उ (u) is added to Consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णु (ṇu). मोर (Mora) means Male Peacock and मोरणु (Moraṇu) can be read/ identified as मोरणी (MoraṇĪ), meaning Female Peacock in Indic Languages like Rajsthani/ Gujrati/ Garhwali.

This seal/ tablet probably a business related seal used for sell and purchase of peacocks for either their feathers or meat.

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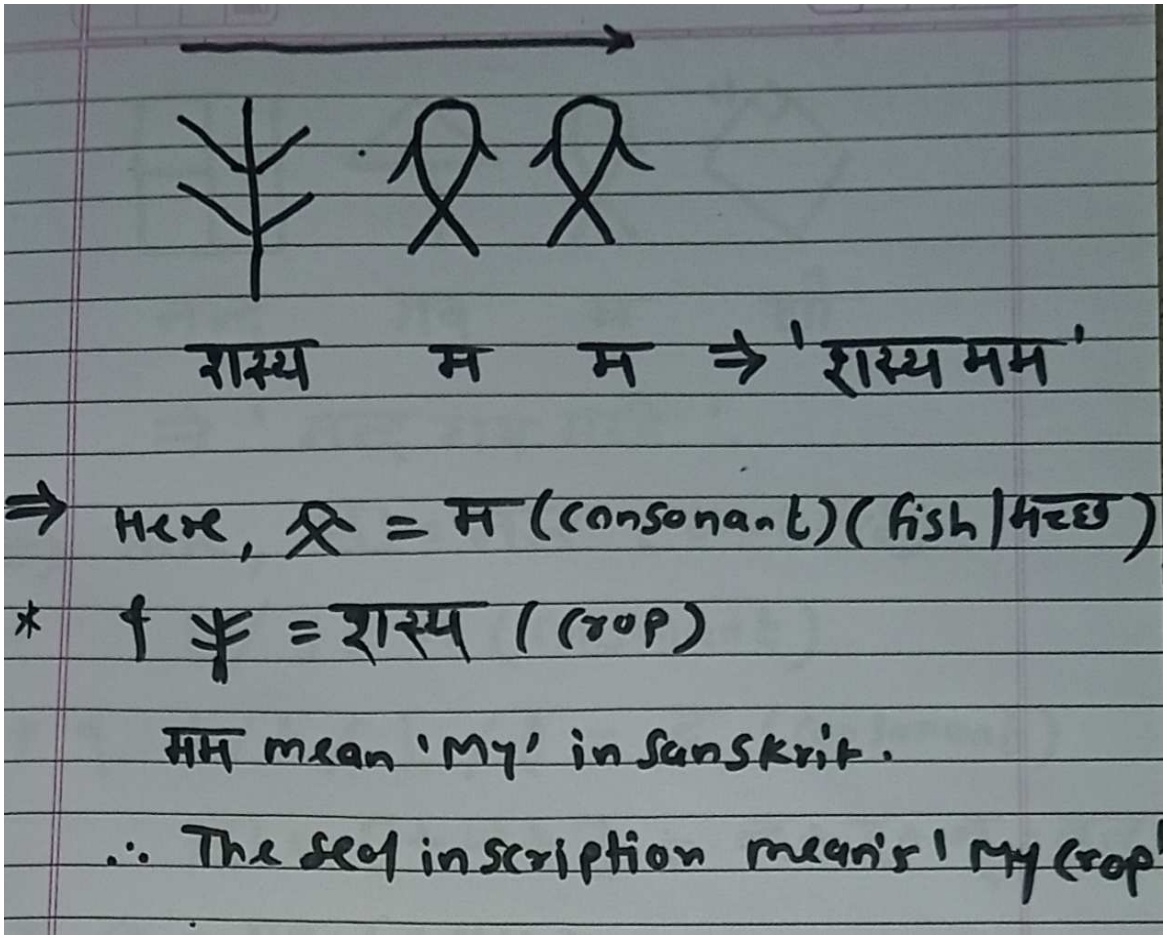
16) शास्य मम (Śasya Mama) (Seal no.9905):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is शास्य मम (Śasya Mama). The seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol is a pictorial representation of “Crop”, means शास्य (Śasya) in Sanskrit. The last two fish (मच्छ) like symbols represents consonant म (ma). This last two symbol makes as word मम (Mama), which in Sanskrit means “My”. So, the seal/ tablet inscription from left to right is शास्य मम (Śasya Mama) meaning is “My Crop”.

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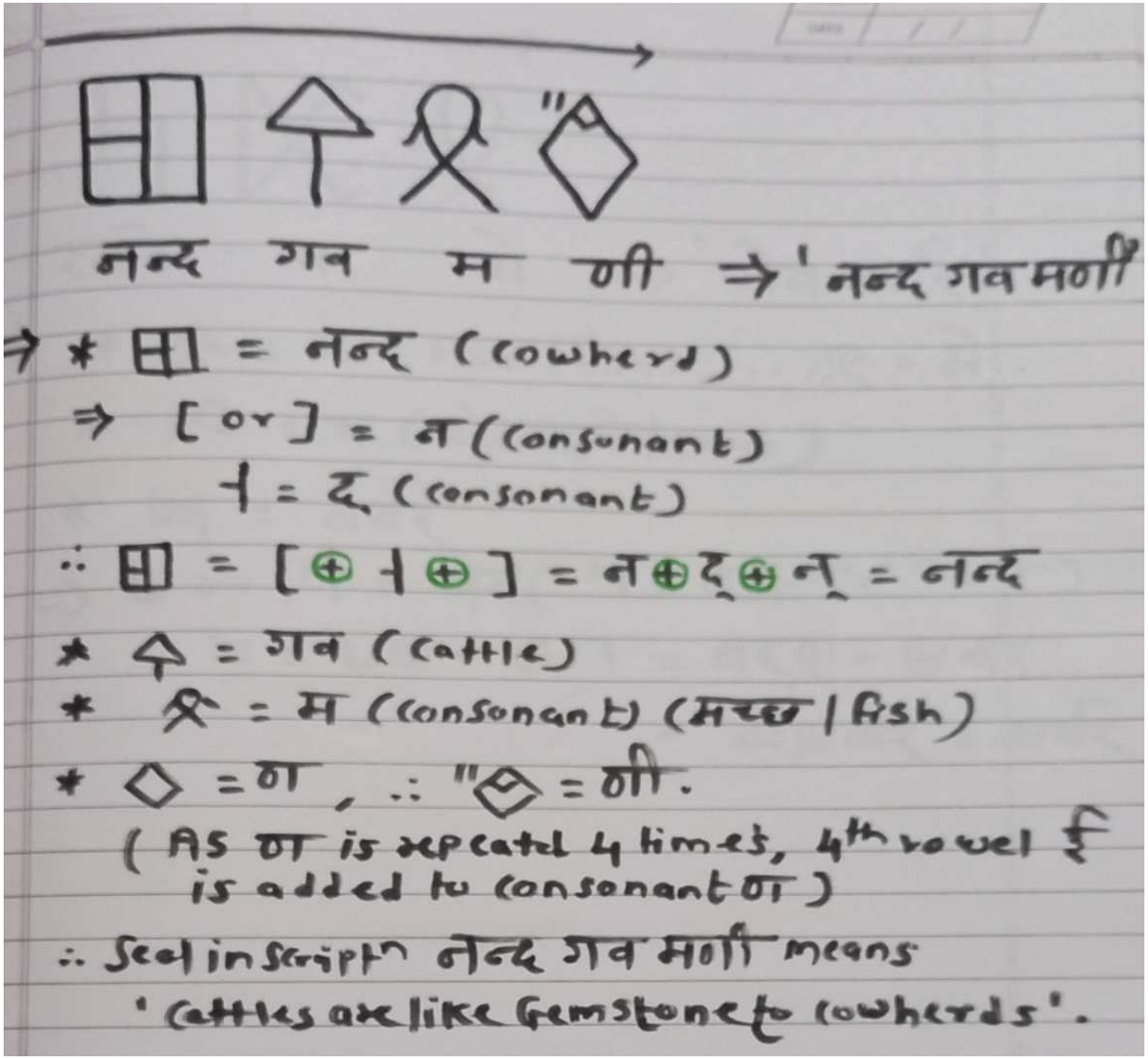
17) नन्द गव मणी (Nanda Gava Maṇī) (Seal no.1554):-


नन्द गव म णी ⇒ 'नन्द गव मणी'
⇒ * = नन्द (cowherd)
⇒ [or] = न (consonant)
= द (consonant)
∴ = [+] = न + द + न् = नन्द
* = गव (cattle)
* = म (consonant) (मच्छ / fish)
* = ण, ∴ = णी.
(As ण is repeated 4 times, 4th vowel ई is added to consonant ण)
∴ Seal inscription नन्द गव मणी means
'cattles are like Gemstones to cowherds'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is नन्द गव मणी (Nanda Gava Maṇī). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol is नन्द (Nanda), which means "Cowherd" in Sanskrit. The explaination for the symbol inscription is given in image. The 2nd symbol from left is गव (Gava), means Cattle as explained in seal no.1. The 3rd fish like symbol from left represents consonant म (ma) taken from word मच्छ (fish) of Sanskrit. The right symbol represents consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing णी (ṇī). As consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel of Sanskrit {in a row} i.e., ई (ī) is added to consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णी (ṇī). So, the seal inscription is नन्द गव मणी (Nanda Gava Maṇī), means "Cattles/ Cows are like Gemstones to the cowherds".

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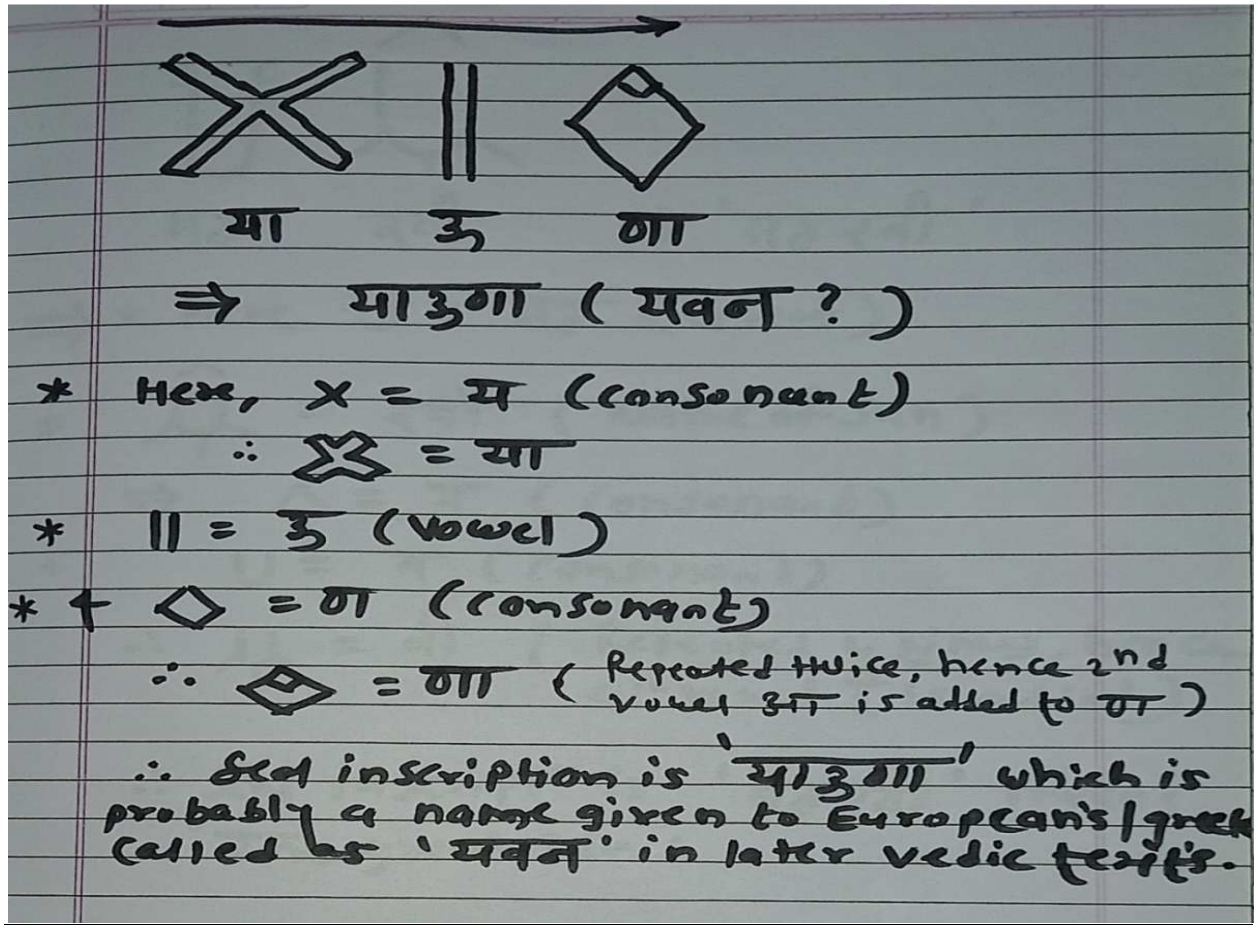
18) याऊणा (Yāūṇā) (Seal no.M-134A):-


या ऊ णा
⇒ याऊणा (यवन ?)
* Here, X = य (consonant)
∴ = या
* || = ऊ (vowel)
* ◇ = ण (consonant)
∴ = णा (Repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel आ is added to ण)
∴ Seal inscription is 'याऊणा' which is probably a name given to European's/Greek called as 'यवन' in later vedic texts.

The seal/ tablet inscription is याऊणा (Yāūṇā) as explained in image above. This seal can be read from left to right. याऊणा (Yāūṇā) might be the name यवन (Yavana) written in later Indian texts who were identified as Greeks/ Europeans.

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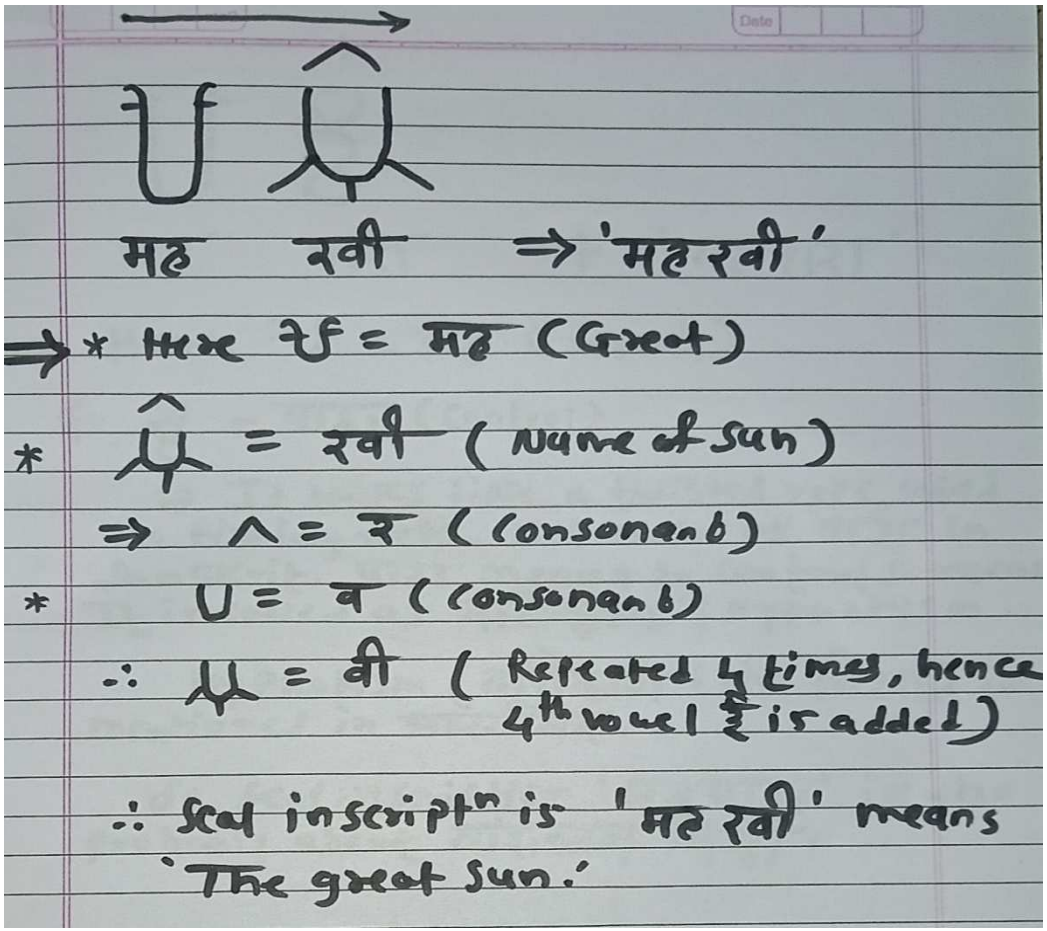
19) मह रवी (Maha RvĪ) (Seal no.M-810 a):-


मह रवी ⇒ 'मह रवी'
* मह = मह (Great)
* = रवी (Name of Sun)
⇒ = र (Consonant)
* = व (Consonant)
∴ = वी (Repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel ई is added)
∴ Seal inscription is 'मह रवी' means 'The great Sun.'

The seal/ tablet inscription is मह र्-वी (Maha RvĪ) **/** मह रवी (Maha RvĪ). The seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol is मह (Maha), means Great. The right symbol is combination of vowel and consonants. The "U" shaped symbol represents consonant व (va) with variant, representing वी (vĪ). As consonant व (va) has variant of 3 extra lines to it, means consonant व (va) is repeated 4 times. Hence, 4th vowel of Sanskrit {In a row} i.e., ई (Ī) is added to the consonant व (va), which makes it वी (vĪ). The Cap symbol (Inverted "V"), on symbol for "वी (vĪ)" is halant consonant र् (r). So, the right symbol represents word र्-वी (RvĪ)**/** रवी (RvĪ), which is a Sanskrit word, meaning Sun. So, the seal inscription from left to right is मह र् वी can be read as "मह रवी (Maha RvĪ)" meaning "The Great Sun".

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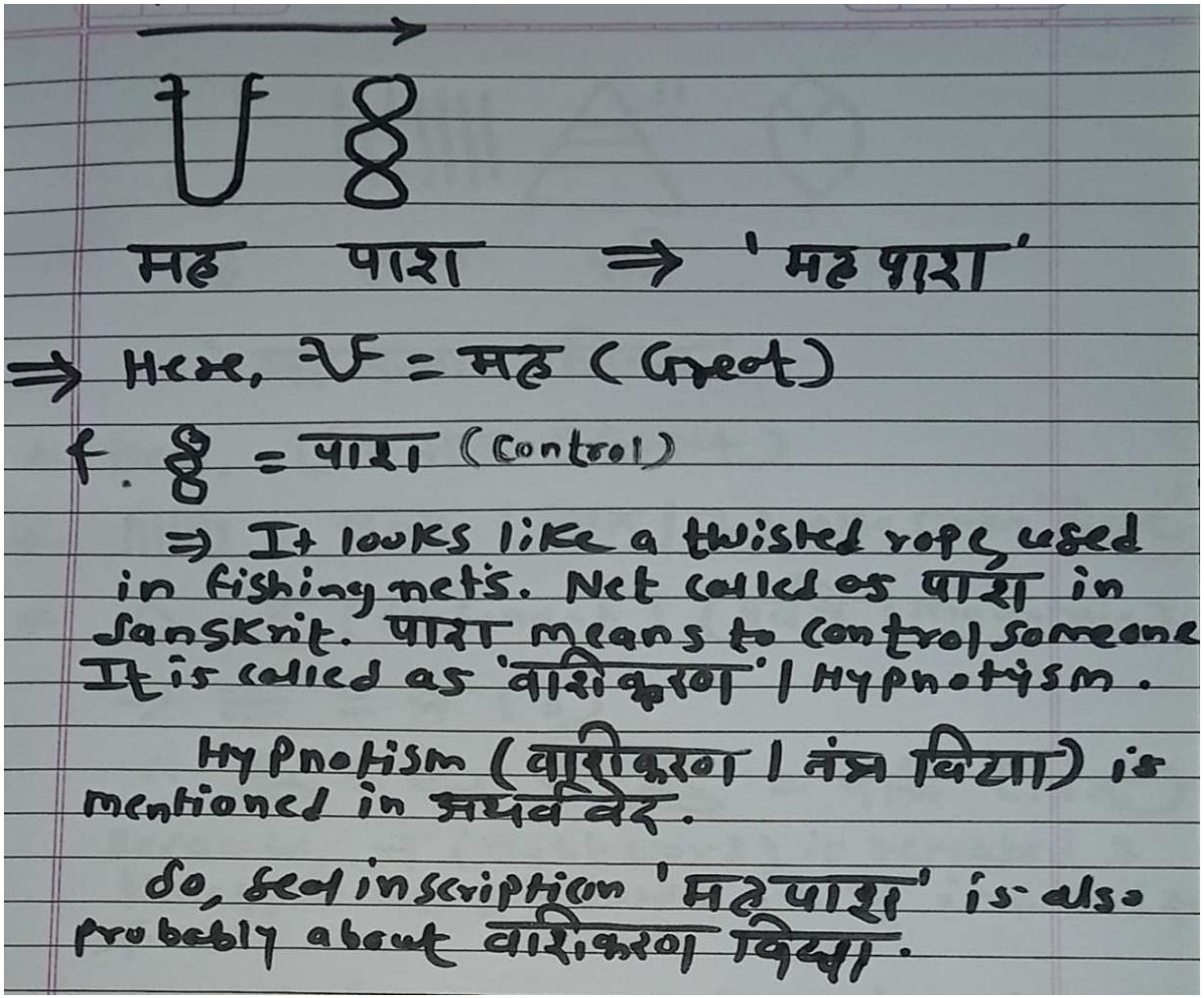
20) महपाश (Mahapāśa) (Seal no.M-324 a):-


महपाश ⇒ 'महपाश'
⇒ Here, = महा (Great)
= पाश (Control)
⇒ It looks like a twisted rope, used in fishing nets. Net called as पाश in Sanskrit. पाश means to control someone It is called as 'वशीकरण' / Hypnotism.
Hypnotism (वशीकरण / तंत्र विद्या) is mentioned in अथर्ववेद.
So, seal inscription 'महपाश' is also probably about वशीकरण विद्या.

The seal inscription is महपाश (Mahapāśa). This seal inscription can be read from left to right. The left symbol is महा (Maha), means Great. The right symbol is पाश (pāśa), means “Net of Looped Rope”. This symbol looks like a looped rope used in fishing nets. {In this seal inscription, this symbol is used to represent वशीकरण (Hypnotism/ Control)}. The seal inscription महपाश (Mahapāśa) meaning is “The Great Net (of Hypnotism)”. वशीकरण mantra is mentioned in Atharva Veda (अथर्ववेद).

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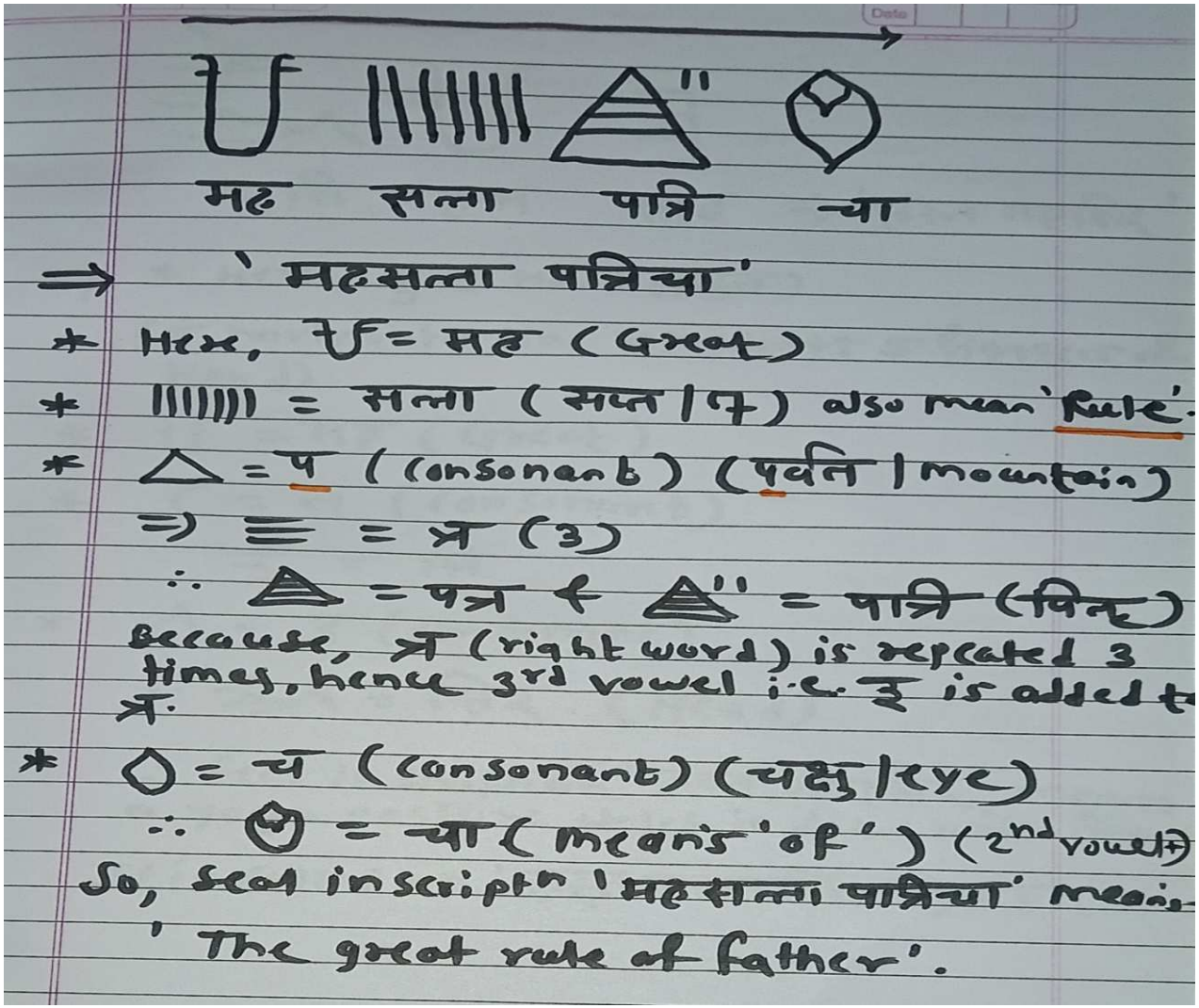
21) महसत्ता पत्रिचा (Mahasattā Patricā) :-


महसत्ता पत्रिचा
'महसत्ता पत्रिचा'
* Here, = महा (Great)
* = सत्ता (सप्त / 7) also mean 'Rule'.
* = प (consonant) (पर्वत / mountain)
= = त्र (3)
∴ = पत्र + = पात्रि (पित्र)
Because, त्र (right word) is repeated 3 times, hence 3rd vowel i.e. इ is added to त्र.
* = च (consonant) (चक्षु / eye)
∴ = चा (means 'of') (2nd vowel)
So, seal inscription 'महसत्ता पात्रिचा' means 'The great rule of father'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is महसत्ता पत्रिचा (Mahasattā Patricā). The seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol is महा (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left is सत्ता (sattā). Here, 7 short lines are drawn, which represents Number 7. Number 7 is called as सत्ता/ सप्त. But सत्ता (Sattā) also means “Power or Rule" in Sanskrit. So, the first two symbols from left represent word महसत्ता (Mahasattā) meaning “A Great Rule”.

Now, the 3rd symbol from left is “पत्रि (Patri)”. The triangular symbol {Looks like Mountain (पर्वत)}, represents consonant प (pa). The consonant प (pa) have 3 horizontle lines inside, which represents त्र (tra). So, the 3rd symbol {without variant} can be read as पत्र (Patra). Now, this symbol (for पत्र) have double stroke variant. This means त्र (tra) of word पत्र (Patra) is repeated 3 times. Hence, 3rd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. इ (i) is added to त्र (tra), which makes it त्रि (tri). Therefore, the 3rd symbol {with variant}, represents word पत्रि (Patri). The right symbol is consonant च (ca) with variant, representing चा (cā). As consonant च (ca) is

repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel of Sanskrit, i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant च (ca), which make it चा (cā). So, the 3rd and 4th symbol from left represents the word “पत्रिचा (Patricā)”, which can be read/ identified as “पितृचा (Pitṛcā)” means “of Father”. ”चा (cā)“ sounds Marathi Langauge end word, meaning “of”. So, the seal inscription meaning is “The Great Rule of Father”, which is called as “Patriarch” in Greek/ European culture. Patriarch means Founder of Rule (Fatherly). This Greek/ European word “Patriarch” and Indian “पत्रिचा (Patricā)/ पितृचा (Pitṛcā)” sounds similar with same meaning. So, i conclude that, Ancient Indian concept of fatherly rule “पत्रिचा (Patricā)”, later by the time became Patriarch in Ancient Greece/ Europe.

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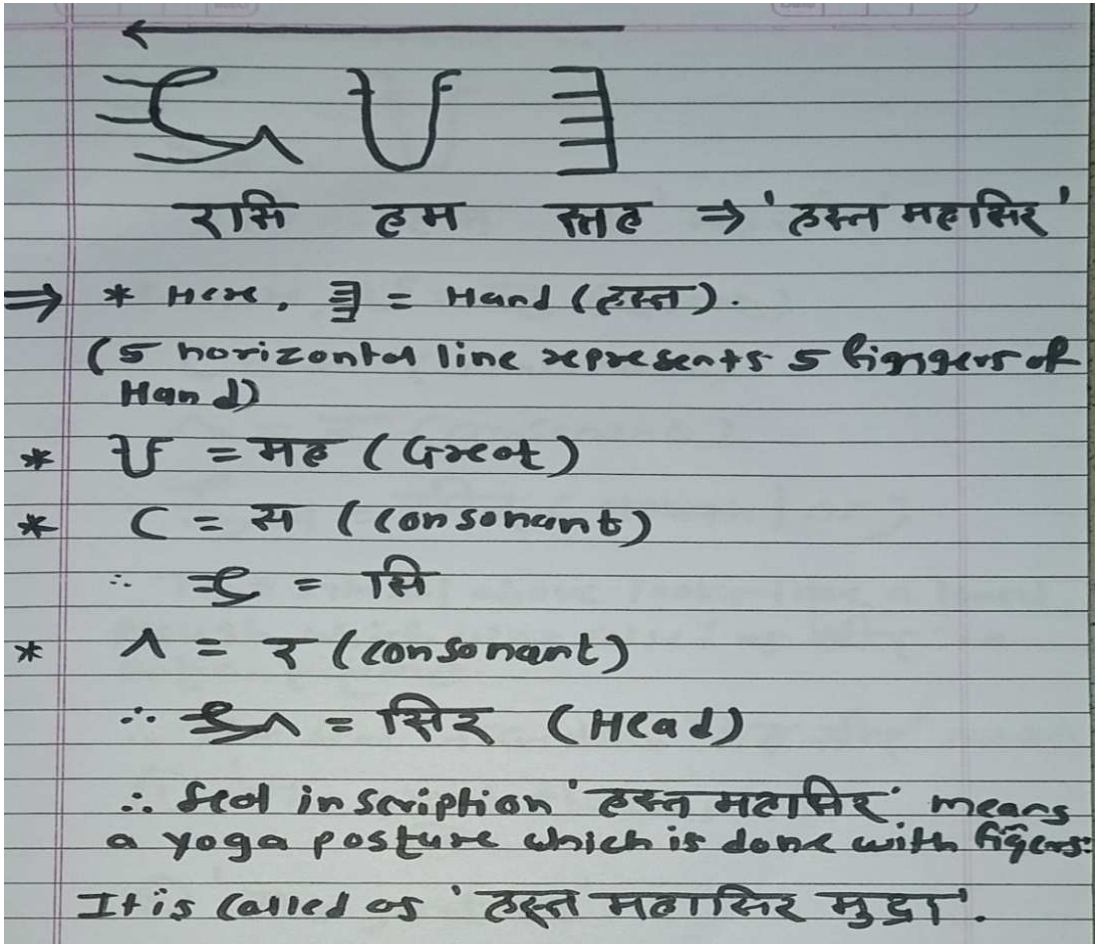
22) हस्त महसिर (Hasta Mahasira) (H-356 A):-


रामि हम सह ⇒ 'हस्त महसिर'
* Hand, = Hand (हस्त).
(5 horizontal line represents 5 fingers of Hand)
* = मह (Great)
* = स (consonant)
∴ = सि
* = र (consonant)
∴ = सिर (Head)
∴ Seal inscription 'हस्त महसिर' means a yoga posture which is done with fingers
It is called as 'हस्त महासिर मुद्रा'.

The seal inscription is हस्त महसिर (Hasta Mahasira). This seal can be read from right to left. The right symbol represents हस्त (Hasta), which is a Sanskrit word, meaning Hand. The five horizontal lines represent five fingers of Hand. The middle symbol is मह (Maha), means Great. The left symbol (looks like a Hand Plough) represents word सिर (Sira), which means Head. So, the seal/ tablet inscription is "हस्त महसिर (Hasta Mahasira)". महसिर (Mahasira) can be read/ identified as महाशिर्ष (Mahaśirṣa), which means Great Head. महाशिर्ष मुद्रा (Mahaśirṣa Mudrā) is a **Yoga mudra** used to treat Headache. Mahaśirṣa Mudrā is done with certain Hand/ Finger Gesture. It is called as हस्त महाशिर्ष मुद्रा (Hasta Mahaśirṣa Mudrā).

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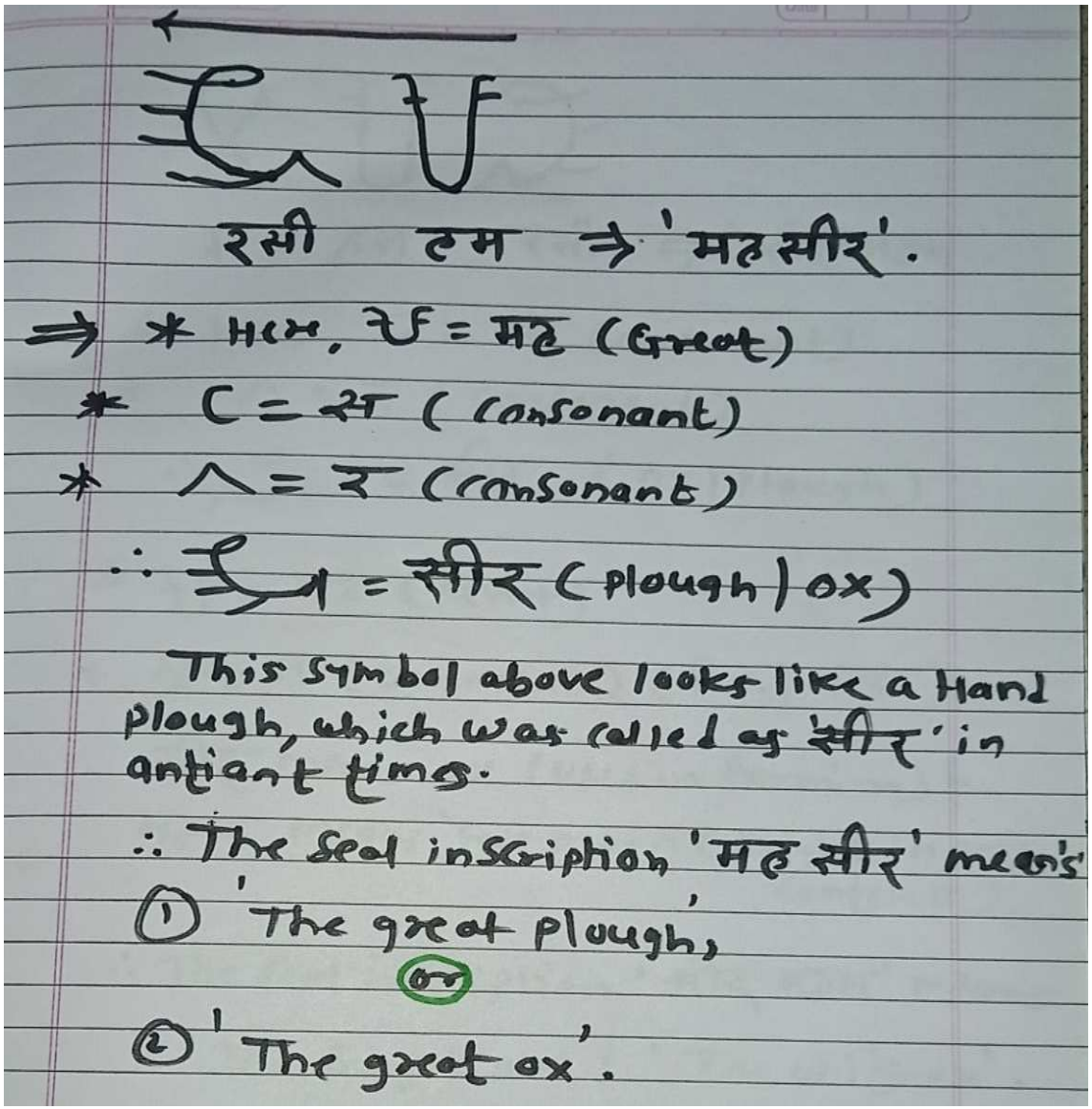
23) महसीर (MahasĪra) (Seal no.M-301 A) :-


इसी क्रम से 'महसीर'.
* = महा (Great)
* = स (consonant)
* = र (consonant)
= सीर (plough/ox)
This symbol above looks like a Hand plough, which was called as 'सीर' in antiant time.
∴ The seal inscription 'महसीर' means
(1) 'The great plough,'
or
(2) 'The great ox'.

This seal/ tablet inscription is महसीर (MahasĪra), as explained in the image. This seal can be read from right to left. This seal inscription महसीर (MahasĪra) have two different meanings/ interpretations:-

1. महसीर (MahasĪra) is a name of a fish, sacred in Hinduism. Lord Vishnu said to be incarnated in the form of a fish in मत्स्यावतार (Matsyāvatara). That fish is said to be MahasĪra. MahasĪra fish was a sacred fish in Indus vally civilization. A study about remains of fish bones was conducted in Indus vally sites by Dr.William Belcher. He discovered that fish was part of diet in IVC, but bones of MahasĪra were found extremely rarely in IVC. This shows that consumption of MahasĪra fish was very rare as compare to other fishes. Dr.Belcher suggested that MahasĪra was probably singled out from other fish species as "Gods fish" in IVC. So, the seal inscription is either just a name of fish MahasĪra or representing name of Lord Vishnu, as "महाशिर्ष (Mahaśirṣa)".

2. The left symbol looks like a "Hand Plough", called as "सीर (sĪra)" in Sanskrit. सीर (sĪra) also means "Ox".

So, the inscription "महसीर (MahasĪra)" means either, "The Great OX" or "The Great Plough".

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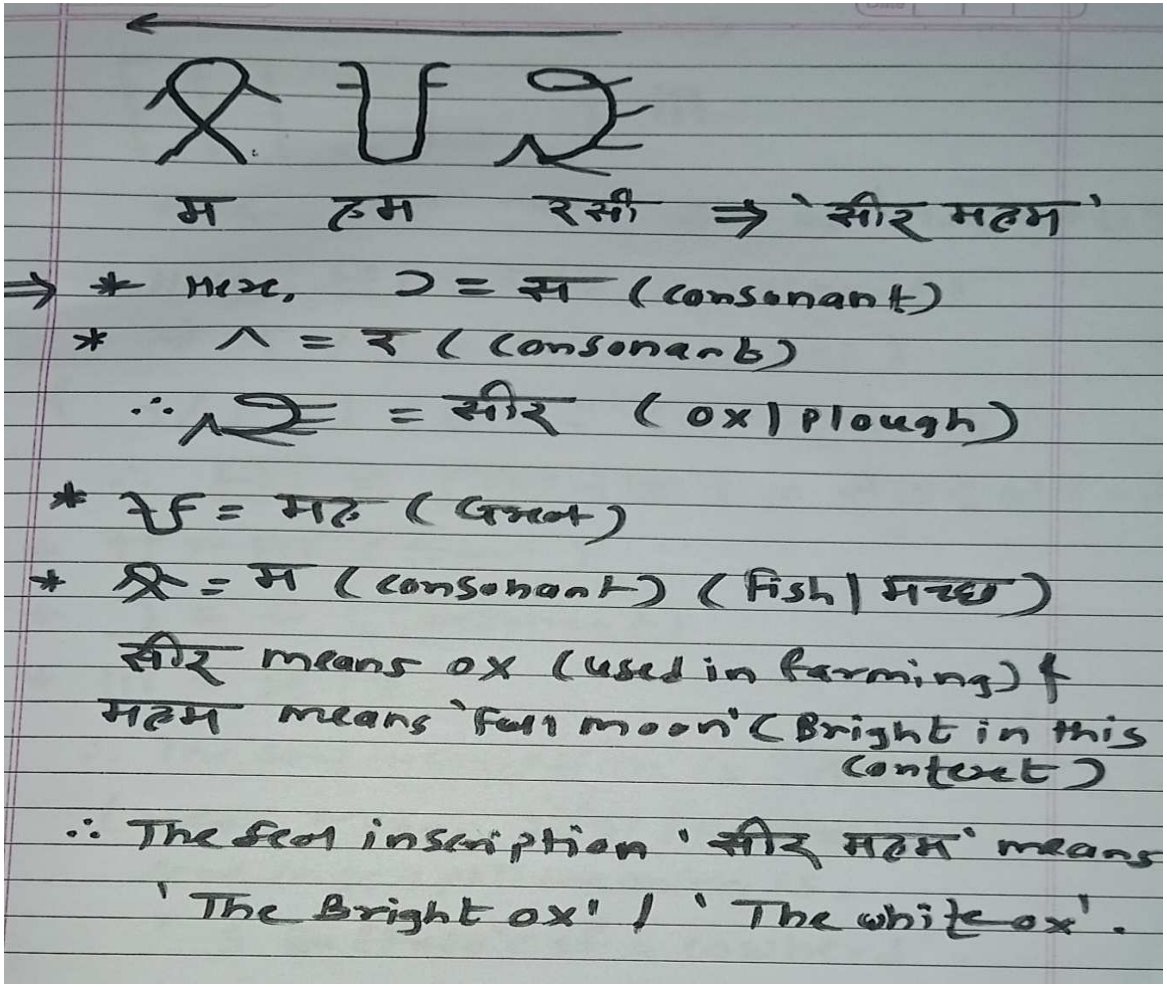
24) सीर महम (SĪra Mahama) (Seal no.4578):-


म हम रसी ⇒ 'सीर महम'
* Here, = स (consonant)
* = र (consonant)
∴ = सीर (ox | plough)
* = महा (Great)
* = म (consonant) (fish | मच्छ)
सीर means ox (used in farming) &
महम means 'full moon' (Bright in this context)
∴ The seal inscription 'सीर महम' means 'The Bright ox' / 'The white ox'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is "सीर महम (SĪra Mahama)". This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol looks like a Hand Plough representing word सीर (SĪra), which also means "Ox", used in Farming. The middle symbol represents word महा (Maha), means Great. The leftmost fish (मच्छ) like symbol represents consonant म (ma). So, last two symbols from right represents word महम (Mahama), meaning Full Moon (Bright/ White). Hence, the seal inscription from right to left is "सीर महम (SĪra Mahama)", means "The Bright/ White Ox". This seal/ tablet may be related with Cattle trades.

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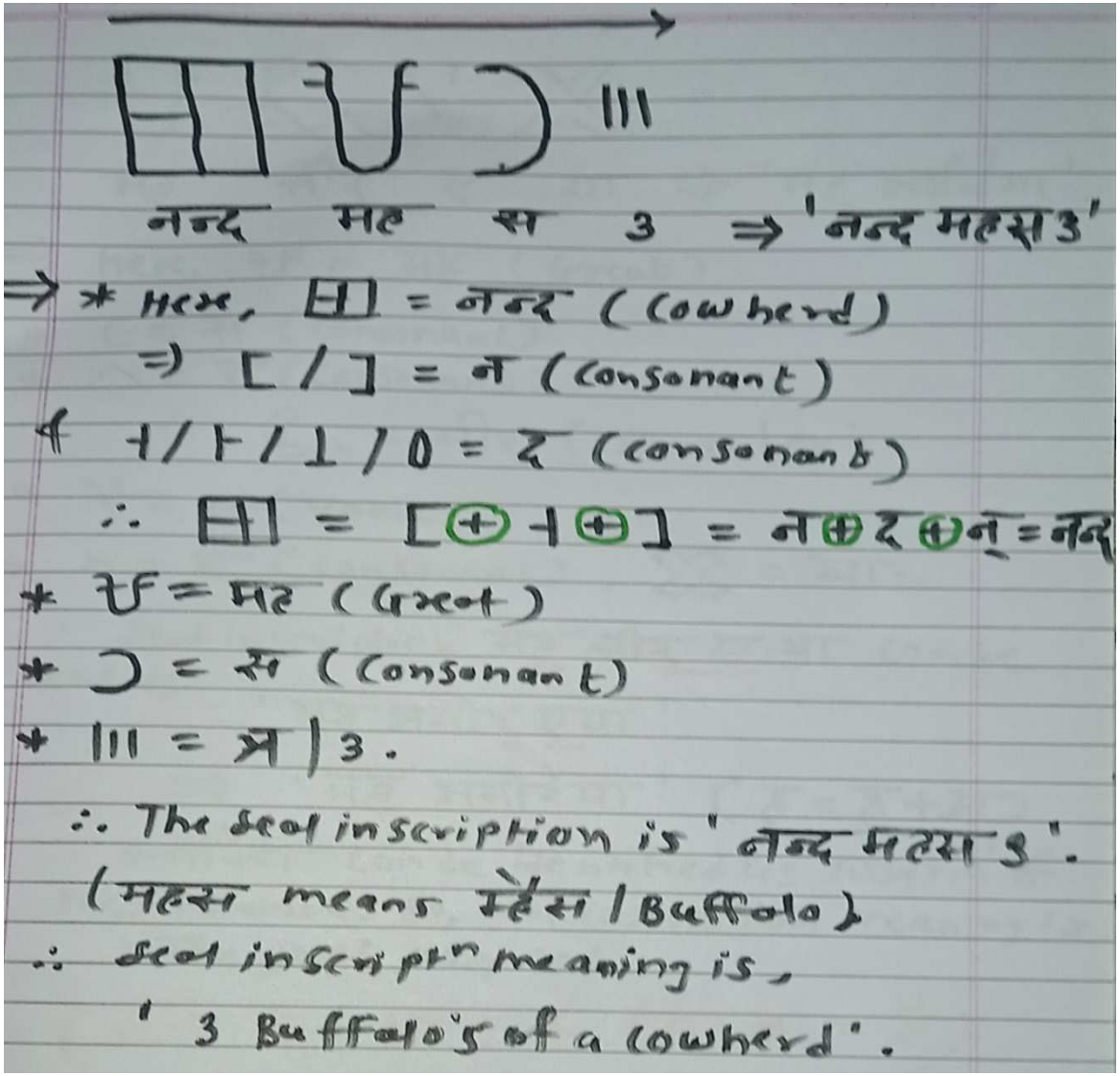
25) नन्द महस ३ (Nanda Mahasa 3) (Seal no.5119):-


नन्द मह स 3 ⇒ 'नन्द महस 3'
* Here, = नन्द (cowherd)
⇒ [/] = न (consonant)
⇒ + / ⊢ / ⊥ / 0 = द (consonant)
∴ = [⊕ + ⊕] = न⊕द⊕न् = नन्द
* = मह (Great)
* ⊃ = स (consonant)
* ||| = अ | 3.
∴ The seal inscription is 'नन्द महस 3'.
(महस means मैस / Buffalo)
∴ Seal inscription meaning is,
' 3 Buffalo's of a cowherd'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is नन्द महस ३ (Nanda Mahasa 3). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol is नन्द (Nanda). नन्द (Nanda) is a Sanskrit word means “Cowherd”. The 2nd symbol from left is word मह (Maha), meaning Great. The 3rd symbol from left is consonant स (sa), which looks like a Horn of an animal, called as सिंग (singa) in Indic Langauge. The rightmost symbol of three short lines, represent Number 3 (त्र). Now, symbol 2 and 3 from left makes a word “महस (Mahasa)”, which can be read/ identified as म्हैस (Mhaisa), meaning Buffalo. म्हैस (Mhaisa) is a Marathi Language word for Buffalo. So, the seal inscription meaning is “3 Buffalos of a Cowherd”. Another interpretation of the seal inscription is “नन्द महस् अत्र”, meaning “Baffalo’s of Cowherd has arrived”.

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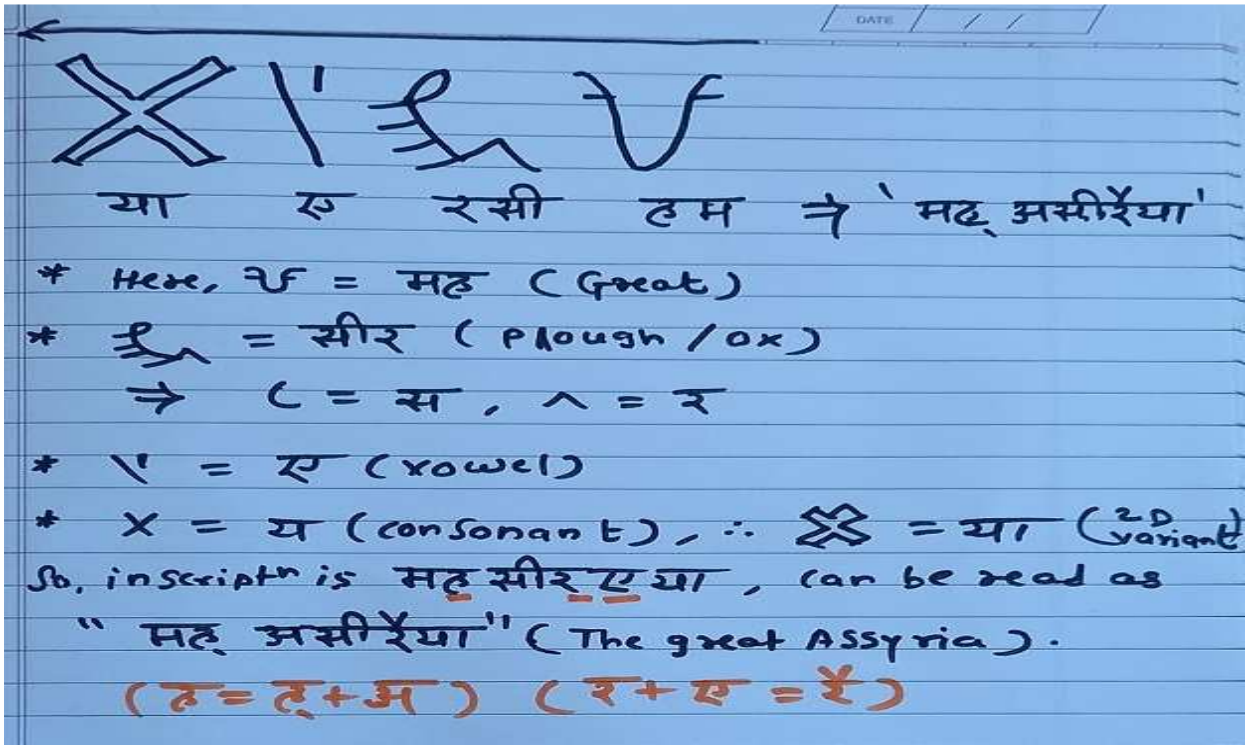
26) मह् असीरैया (Mah AsĪraiyā) (Seal no.H-56 A):-


या ए रसी ह म ने 'मह् असीरैया'
* Here, = मह (Great)
* = सीर (Plough / ox)
ने = स , = र
* = ए (vowel)
* X = य (consonant), ∴ = या (2D variant)
So, inscription is मह सीर ए या , can be read as
" मह् असीरैया" (The great Assyria).
(ह = ह् + अ) (र + ए = रे)

The seal/ tablet inscription is मह् असीरैया (Mah AsĪraiyā). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is word मह (Mah), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right look like a Hand Plough, called as सीर (sĪra) in Sanskrit. The 3rd symbol from right is vowel ए (e). The leftmost "X" shaped symbol in 2D form represents या (yā). So, the seal inscription मह सीर ए या can be read as "मह् असीरैया (Mah AsĪraiyā)", means "The Great AsĪraiyā", which can be idenfied as "The Assyrian Kingdom of Mesopotamia". My hypothesis is that, the Assyrians were one of the Aryan tribe of IVC, known as असिर (Asira) in early IVC time. They ruled parts some parts of IVC. Later, they were forced to migrate outside of IVC because of their continuous conflicts with other Aryan kingdoms. This Asira's then migrated to Mesopotamia where they formed the kingdom of Assyria. This peoples were probably the असुर (Asura) mentioned in Vedas and other Indian texts.

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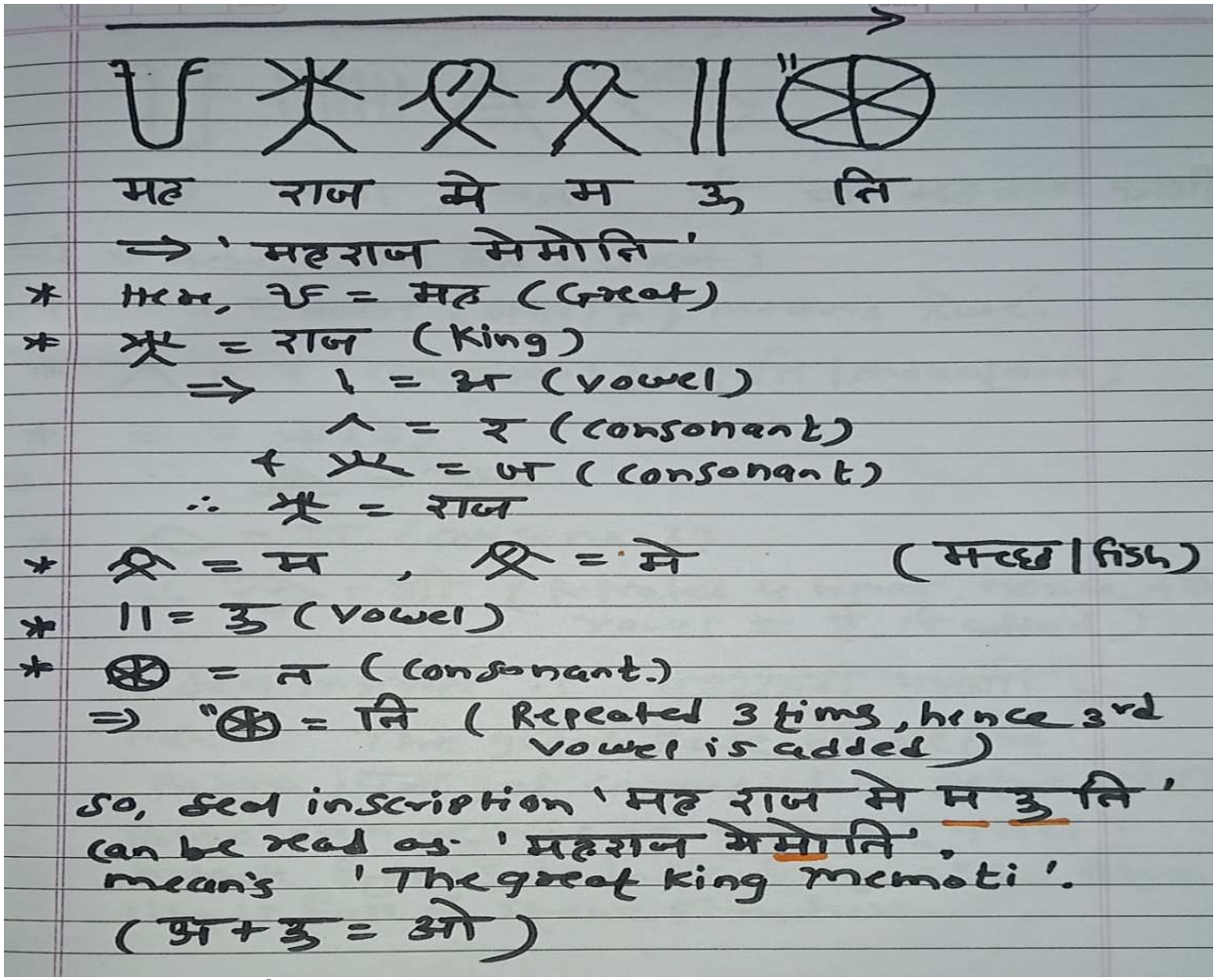
27) महराज मेमोति (Maharāja Memoti) (Seal no.M-375 a):-


महराज मेमोति
⇒ 'महराज मेमोति'
* महम, ह = मह (Great)
* = राज (King)
⇒ ।= अ (vowel)
^ = र (consonant)
+ = ज (consonant)
∴ = राज
* = म , = मे (मच्छ / fish)
* ॥ = ऊ (vowel)
* = त (consonant)
⇒ "= ति (Repeated 3 times, hence 3rd vowel is added)
So, Seal inscription 'मह राज मे म ऊ ति'
can be read as 'महराज मेमोति'.
mean's 'The great king memoti'.
(अ+ऊ = ओ)

The Seal inscription is महराज मेमोति (Maharāja Memoti). The seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left is राज, means King. It looks like a Man with Crown on his Head. It's a combined symbol made of consonant र (ra), ज (ja) and vowel आ (ā) as explained in the image. So, the first two symbols from left, represent a word "महराज (Maharāj)", means "The Great King". The 3rd cross line fish (मच्छ) like symbol from left is variant of consonant म (ma), representing मे (me). The 4th fish (मच्छ) symbol from left is consonant म (ma). The 5th symbol from left is a two Full Length Straight Line symbol, representing vowel ऊ (ū). The rightmost symbol is ति (ti), which is a variant of consonant त (ta). Here, basic symbol for consonant त (ta) is repeated 3 times {because of double stroke variant}, hence 3rd vowel of Sanskrit language i.e.इ (i) is added to the consonant त (ta), which makes it ति (ti). So, the last 4 symbols from left represent a word मेमोति (Memoti), as explained in Image above. मेमोति (Memoti) might be the name of a Great King in IVC time or before. Hence his name is carved on the seal/ tablet to remember him.

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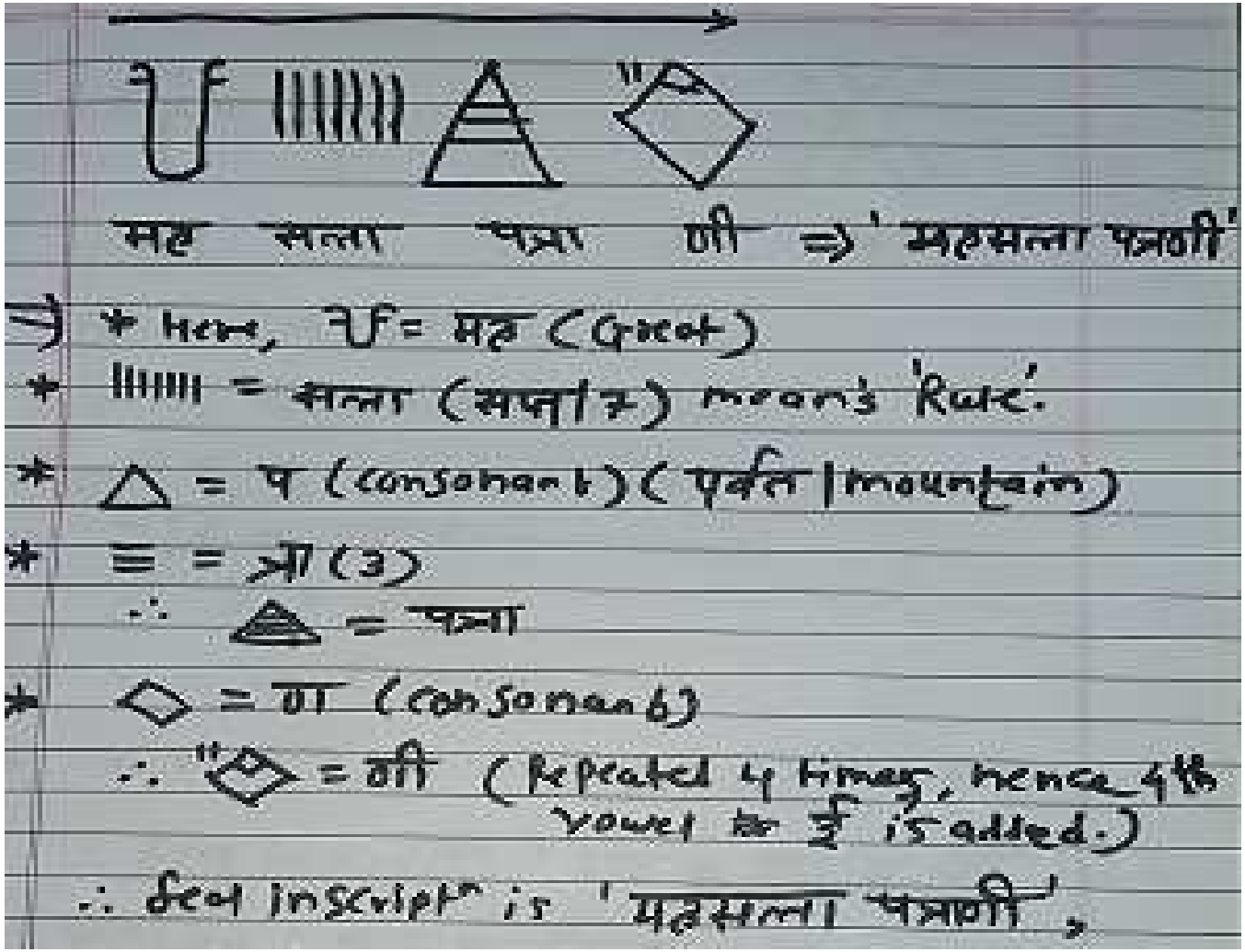
28) महसत्ता पत्रणी (Mahasattā PatrāṇĪ) (Seal no.1466):-


महसत्ता पत्रा णी ⇒ 'महसत्ता पत्रणी'
* Here, ३ = महा (Great)
* ||||||| = सत्ता (सत्ता/ ३) means 'Rule'.
* △ = प (consonant) (पर्वत / mountain)
* ≡ = त्रा (3)
∴ △ = पत्रा
* ◇ = ण (consonant)
∴ "◇ = णी (Repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel ई is added.)
∴ Seal inscript is 'महसत्ता पत्रणी'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is महसत्ता पत्राणी (Mahasattā PatrāṇĪ). The seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol is word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol is a seven short line symbol, representing Number 7, which is called as सत्ता in Indic Languages. The word सत्ता also means Power or Rule in Sanskrit. So, the symbol 1 and 2 from left represents a word "महसत्ता (Mahasattā)", which means "The Great Rule". The 3rd symbol from left is a triangle having 3 horizontal lines in it. The triangular symbol {looks like Mountain (पर्वत)} is consonant प (pa) and 3 horizontal lines in it represent Number ३, which is called as त्र/त्रा (trā) in Sanskrit. So, the 3rd symbol from left represents word "पत्रा (Patrā)". The rightmost symbol is णी (ṇĪ). The Basic Diamond shaped symbol represents consonant ण (ṇa). As this consonant ण (ṇa) is having variant {repeated 4 times}, hence 4th vowel of Sanskrit language i.e., ई (Ī) is added to consonant ण (ṇa). So, the last two

symbols from left, represents a word “पत्राणी (PatrāṇĪ)”. पत्राणी (PatrṇĪ) means “of Patrā”. So, the Seal/ tablet inscription from left to right is “महसत्ता पत्राणी (Mahasattā PatrāṇĪ)”, which means “A Great Rule of Patrā”. So, “Patrā” must be the name of a Kingdom.

My hypothesis is that, word पत्रा (Patrā) in the seal inscription, is todays “पेट्रा (Petrā)” city of Jordan. The city of Petrā is famous for its Stone structures. Patrā (पत्रा) can be identified/ read as Pathrā (पथरा) means “Stone” in Indic Language {प्रस्तर (Prastar) in Sanskrit}. So, seal/ tablet inscription meaning is “The Great Rule of Petrā”. It might be possible that, Petrā was once a colony of Indus Vally Civilization which is/ was closer to the area where Mittani Kingdom ruled. That means descendants of Colony of IVC and incoming migrants of IVC {After collapse of IVC around 1450 BCE}, later on formed Vedic kingdom in Mesopotamia. They were worshippers of Vedic Gods and having Sanskrit names. This further approves “Out of India Migration Theory of Vedic Aryans”.

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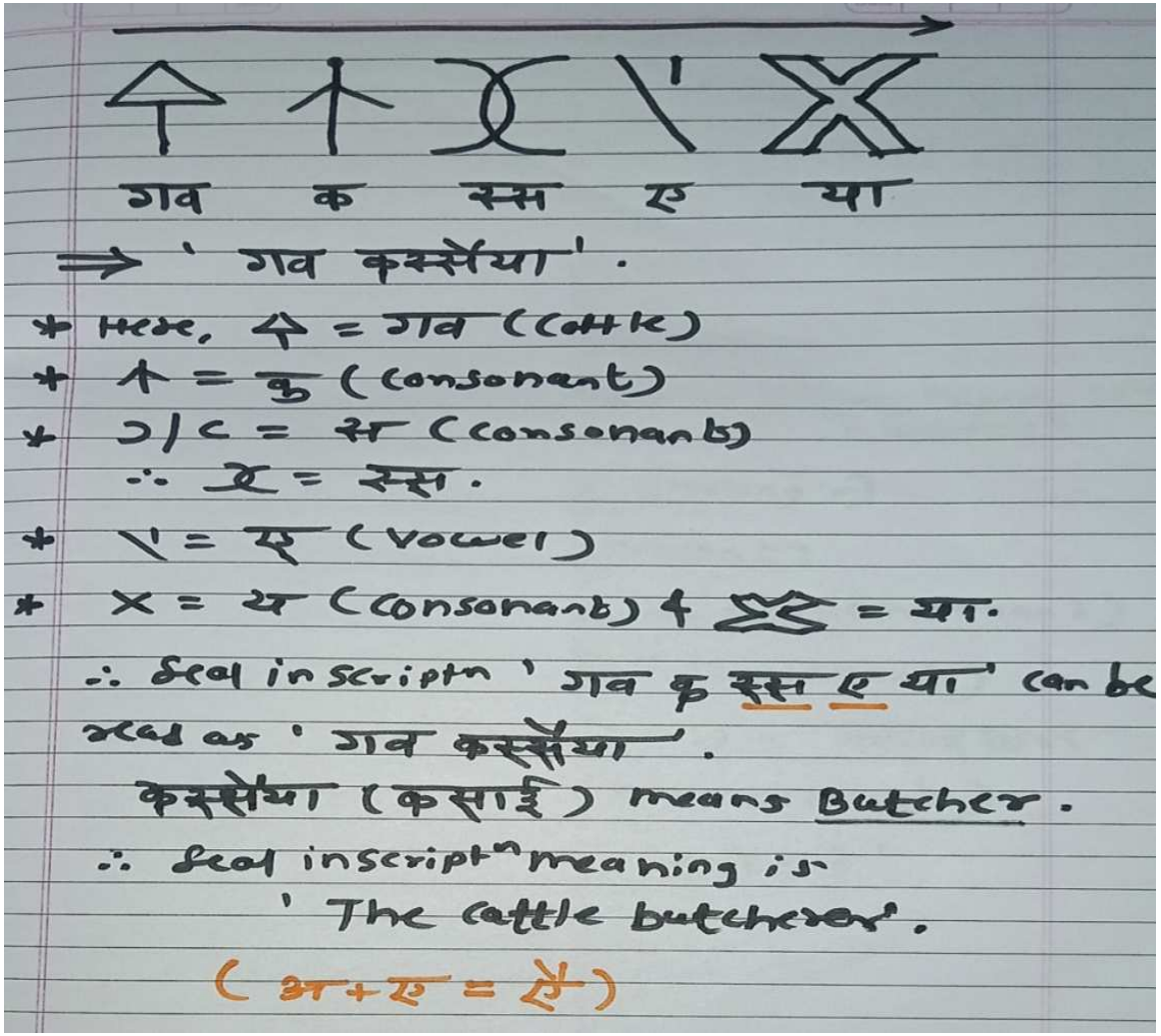
29) गव कस्सैया (Gava Kassaiyā) (Seal no.H-91 a):-


गव क स्स ए या
⇒ 'गव कस्सैया'.
* Here, = गव (cattle)
* = क (consonant)
* = स (consonant)
∴ = स्स.
* = ए (vowel)
* X = य (consonant) + = या.
∴ Seal inscription 'गव क स्स ए या' can be read as 'गव कस्सैया'.
कस्सैया (कसाई) means Butcher.
∴ Seal inscription meaning is
'The cattle butcher'.
(अ+इ = ऐ)

The seal inscription is गव कस्सैया (Gava Kassaiyā). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents a word गव (Gava), meaning Cattle. The 2nd symbol from left is consonant क (ka). The 3rd symbol from left is स्स (ssa). The half circle {Look like Horn (सिंग) of animal} represents consonant स (sa). As two half circles i.e. consonant स (sa) crossed each other, means they are combined consonants, representing स्स (ssa). The 4th symbol from left is vowel ए (e). The rightmost "X" shaped symbol in 2D, represents या (yā). So, the symbol from 2 to 4 makes a word कस्सैया (Kassaiyā) as explained in image above. Kassaiyā can be read/ identified as कसाई (Kasāī) {Persian language}, means Butcher. So, the seal inscription गव कस्सैया (Gava Kassaiyā) means "The Cattle Butcher".

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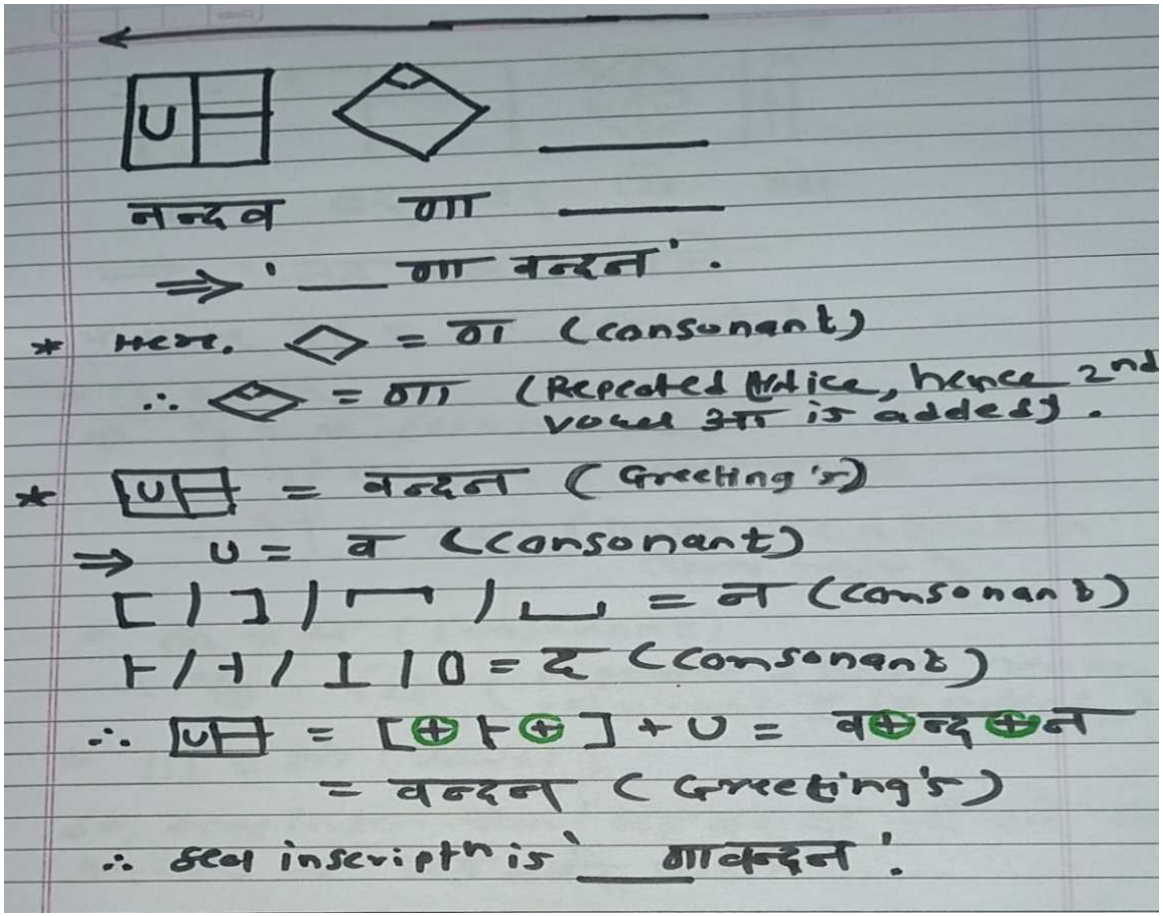
30) ----णा वन्दन (----ṇā Vandana) (Seal no.M-952 A):-


नन्दव णा
⇒ '__णा वन्दन'.
* Here, ◇ = णा (consonant)
∴ ◇ = णा (Repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel आ is added).
* = वन्दन (Greeting's)
⇒ ∪ = व (consonant)
[/] / ⌐ / ⌙ = न (consonant)
⊢ / + / I / 0 = द (consonant)
∴ = [⊕⊢⊕] + ∪ = व⊕न्द⊕न
= वन्दन (Greeting's)
∴ Seal inscriptn is '__णावन्दन'.

This seal/ tablet is broken. So, the seal inscription is not completely decipherable. But still some symbols can be read. This visible seal inscription can be read from right to left. The inscription is "--णा वन्दन (--ṇā Vandana)". The middle symbol is णा (ṇā). As consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated twice, 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णा (ṇā). The leftmost symbol from right is a combined word made up of consonant न (na), द (da) and व (va) as explained in image above. This symbol inscription is वन्दन (Vandana) means "Greetings".

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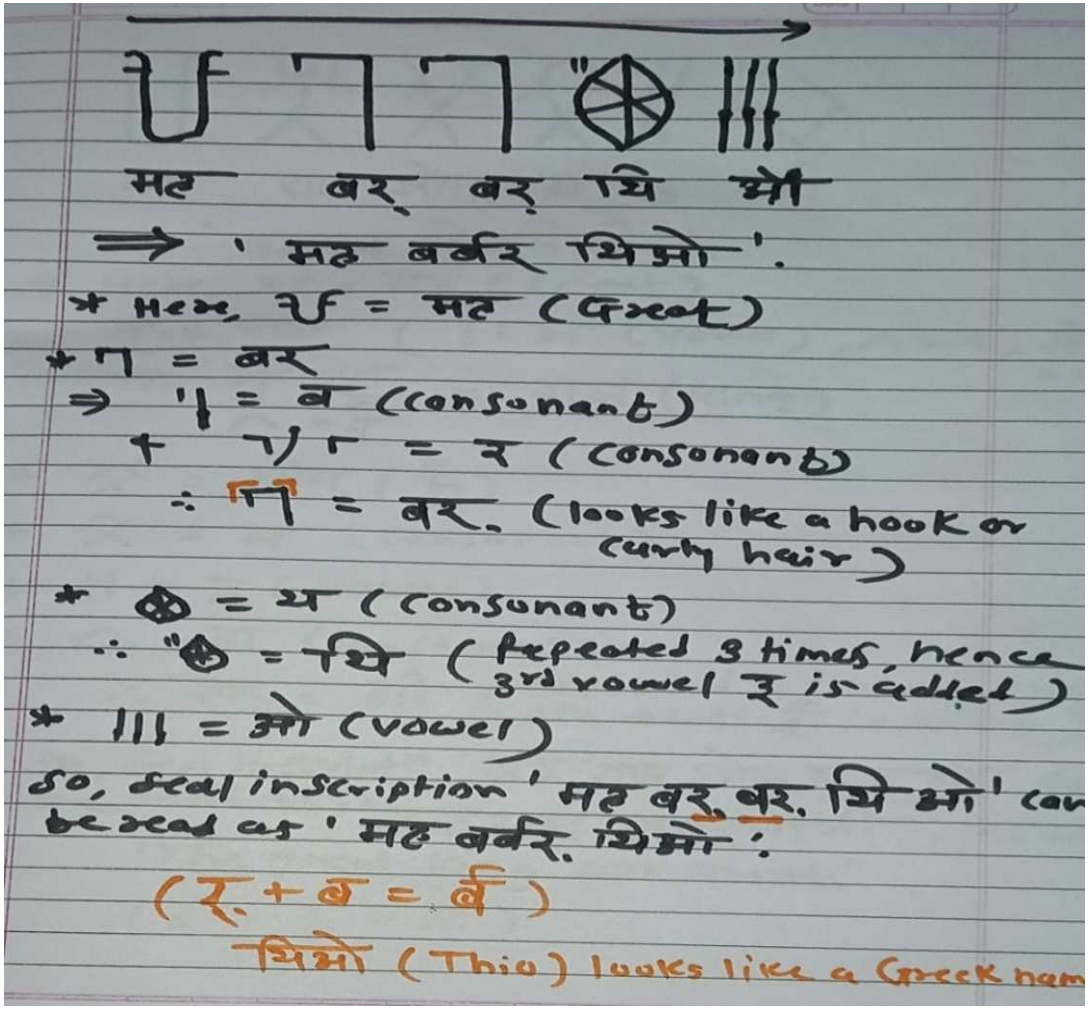
31) मह बर्बर् थिओ (Maha Barbar Thio) (Seal no.K-23 a) :-


मह बर् बर् थि ओ
⇒ 'मह बर्बर् थिओ'.
* Here, = मह (Great)
* = बर्
⇒ = ब (consonant)
+ = र (consonant)
∴ = बर्. (looks like a hook or curly hair)
* = थ (consonant)
∴ = थि (repeated 3 times, hence 3rd vowel इ is added)
* = ओ (vowel)
So, seal inscription 'मह बर् बर् थि ओ' can be read as 'मह बर्बर् थिओ'.
(र् + ब = र्ब)
थिओ (Thio) looks like a Greek nam

The seal/ tablet inscription is मह बर्बर् थिओ (Maha Barbar Thio). The seal inscription can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol is मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd and 3rd symbols are same, combinely representing a Sanskrit word बर्बर् (Barbar){बर् (Bar) + बर् (Bar) = बर्बर् (Barbar)}. This 2nd and 3rd symbol {Inscription बर् (Bar)} is made up of two consonants ब (ba) and र (ra) as explained in image. बर्बर (Barbar) means Cruel/ Uncivilized Non Vedic peoples. Their language might sound like Stammaring {बडबड (Badabada)} to Vedic IVC peoples. So, Vedic peoples of IVC named them बर्बर् (Barbar). So, it means the Greek/ Latin word "Barbaric" is derived/ taken from Ancient Indian Sanskrit word बर्बर् (Barbar). The 4th oval shaped symbol from left is consonant थ (tha) with variant, representing थि (thi). As this consonant थ (tha) is repeated 3 times {because of double stroke variant}, 3rd vowel of Sanskrit language i.e., इ (i) is added to consonant थ (tha). The rightmost symbol is made up of three Full Length Straight lines, representing vowel ओ (o). So, last two symbols from left represent a word "थिओ (Thio or Theo)". This word थिओ (Thio/ Theo) doesn't make any sense in Sanskrit or Indic languages, but was/ is a common name in Greece/ Europe. Greek Civilization flourished after 1200 BCE. Before that, there was no Big and Great Civilization like IVC/ Egypt/ Mesopotamia in Ancient Greece or Europe. Their Customs were probably different and were not acceptable/

uncivilized according to Indus culture. Also, their language was different and sound like Stammering {बरबर (Barabara)} to Indus vally peoples. {Even in today's Marathi language, if we don't understand what someone saying, we say "काय बडबड (Badabada) करतोय?". This Marathi word बडबड (Badabada) might also be originated from the Ancient Sanskrit word बरबर (Barabara)/ बर्बर (Barbar)}. Ancient Sculptures found in Europe and Near East shows Greeks/ Europeans/ Mesopotamian's with Curly Hairs. Curly hair looks like "A Hook, used for Fishing and Drilling". Now, if we look at the symbol 2 and 3 from left, it looks like a hook used for "Drilling", which is called as "भेर (Bher)/ भेद (Bhed)" in Sanskrit. So, i conclude that, Indus vally peoples used a symbol which looks like a Hook and named it बर (Bar), which is a corruption (अपभ्रंश) of word भेर (Bher)/ भेद (Bhed). This word बर (Bar) was further used to call Curly Haired and Non Vedic Peoples as बरबर (Barabara)/ बर्बर (Barbar). Barbar was a regional identity for Curly haired Non Vedic Europeans. Indus vally Civilization collapsed around 1450 BCE, whereas, Greek Civilization flourished after 1200 BCE. It means Greeks were the Barbarian living in Europe and they were in contact with Vedic IVC for a long time. थिओ (Thio/ Theo) might be the name of one of the great warrior of Ancient Greece/ Europe, that is why Indus Vally peoples carved a seal/ tablet on his name to remember him for a long time. This might be the reason why Vedic Hindu Gods and Greek Gods have some similarities. Greeks learned great things from Ancient Indians, took this knowledge and shaped a Great Civilization in Europe.

A well known story related with Mahabharata is about a warrior named as बर्बरिक (Barbarika), who was said to be the Grandson of Bhima. He was a brave warrior, had capability to destroy any side he chose as enemy with his "Teen Baan". By Knowning his capability, Lord Krushna asked Barbarika that, head of the bravest warrior needs to be sacrificed to worship the Battlefield. Knowing the command of Lord Krushna, Barbarika cut his own head. By this, Lord Krushna kept the Bravest Warrior away from Mahabharata War and gave equal chances to both Kaurava and Pandava. Barbarika have different names in different areas of subcontinant, like Kirata king Yalambar in Nepal, Baliya dev in Gujrat, Khatushyamji in Rajasthan. But the question arises, why son of Ghatotkuch was named as "Barbarika", when "Barbar" was a regional identity for Non Vedic Europeans?

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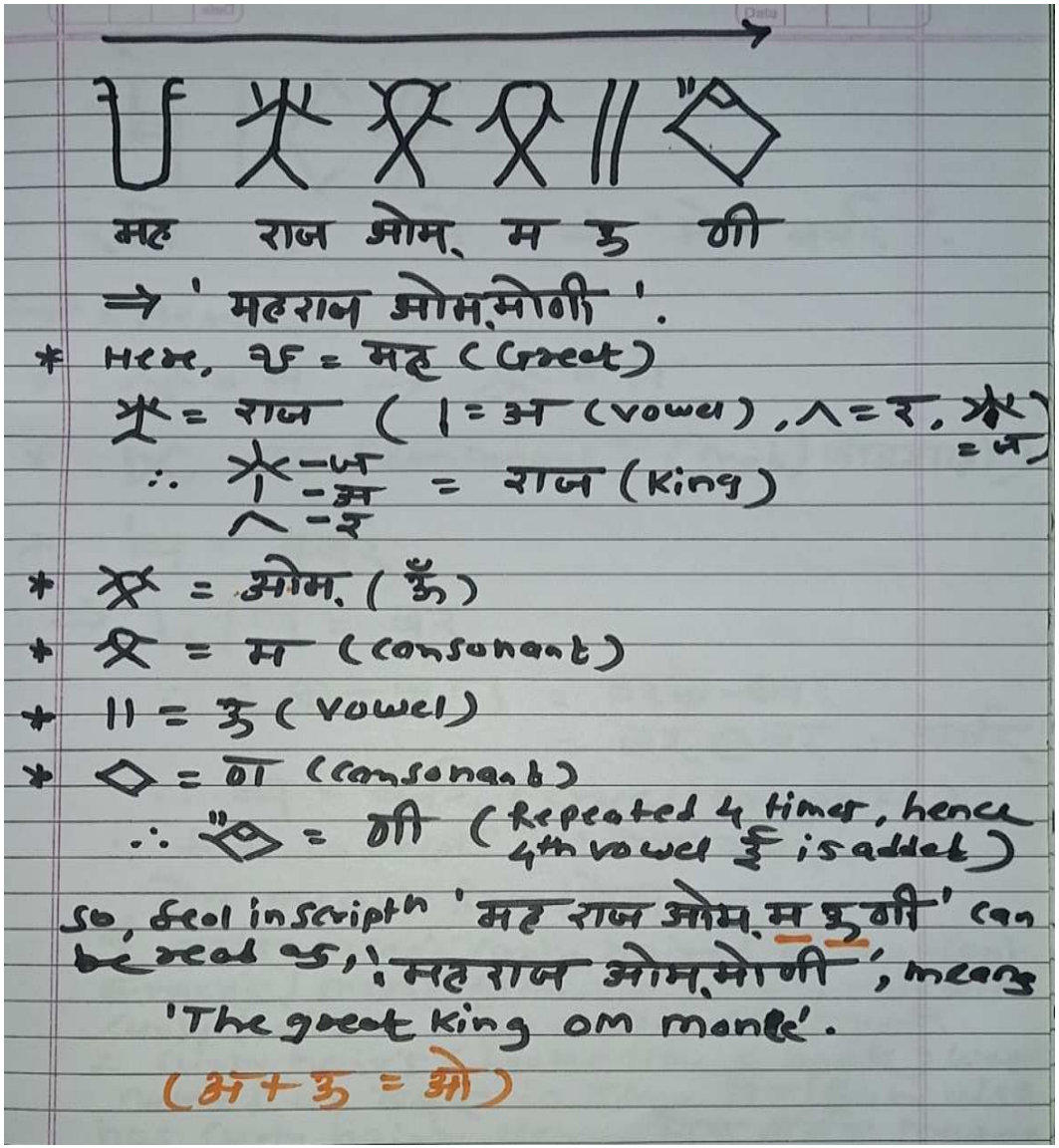
32) महराज ओम् मोणी (Maharāja Om Moṇī) :-


महराज ओम् मोणी
महराज ओम्मोणी'.
= महराज (King)
= ओम् (ॐ)
= म (consonant)
= उ (vowel)
= णी (consonant)
= णी (Repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel ई is added)
So, Seal inscription 'महराज ओम् म उ णी' can be read as 'महराज ओम्मोणी', means 'The great King om monk'.
(अ+उ = ओ)

The Seal inscription is महराज ओम् मोणी (Maharāja Om Moṇī). The seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol is मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left looks like a Man with a Crown on his Head, representing word राज (rāja), means King. It's a combined symbol made of consonant र (ra), ज (ja) and vowel आ (ā). So, the first two symbols represent a word "महराज (Maharāja)", means "The Great King". The 3rd symbol from left is ओम् (Om), which is a variant of 4th symbol from left, representing consonant म (ma). The 5th symbol from left has two Full Length Straight lines, representing vowel ऊ (ū). The rightmost symbol is consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing णी (ṇī). The Last four symbols make a word "ओम् मोणी (Om Moṇī)", which can be read as ओम् मुनी (Om Munī), meaning "Sage Om". So, the seal inscription is "महराज ओम् मोणी (Maharāja Om Moṇī)", meaning "The Great King Om Munī".

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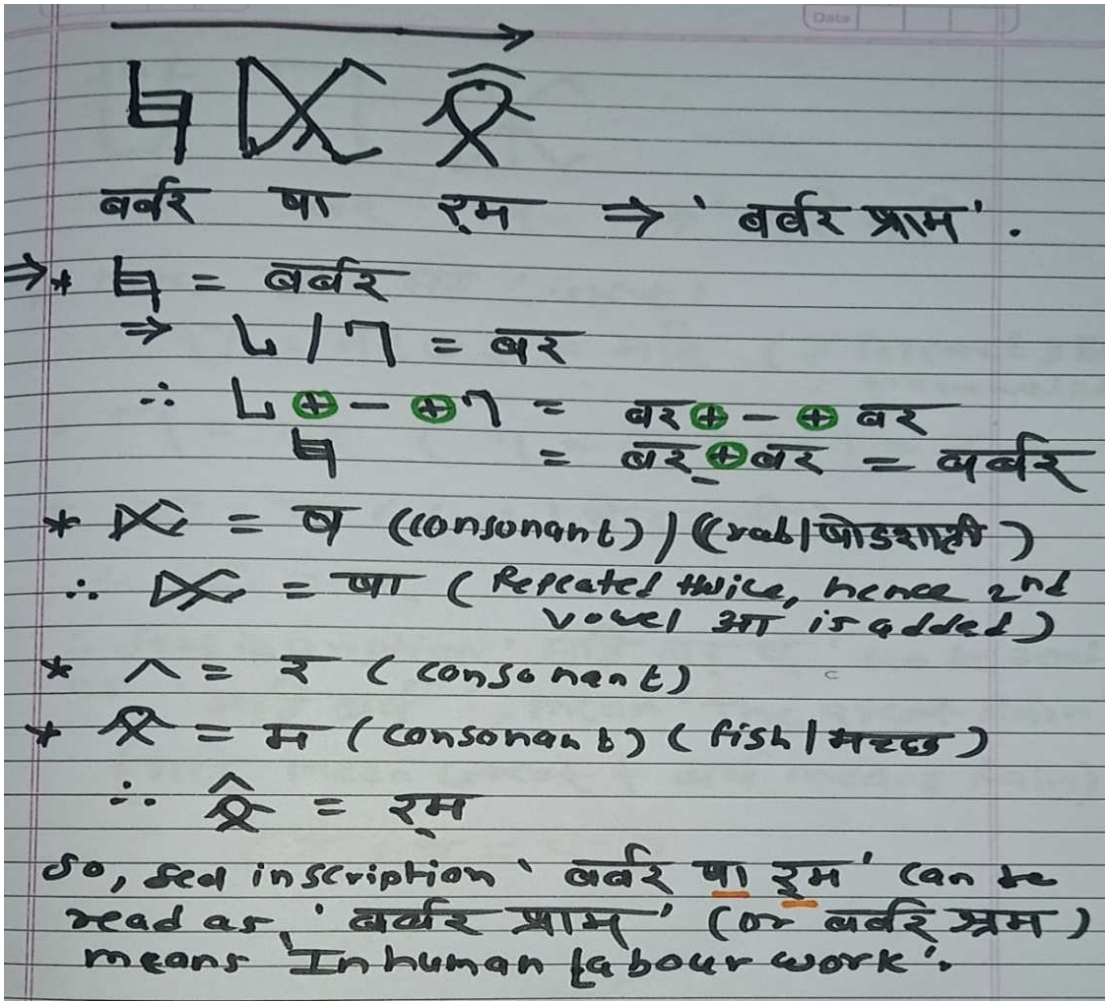
33) बर्बर ष्राम (Barbara Shrāma) (Seal no.M-1351 a):-


बर्बर षा रम ⇒ 'बर्बर ष्राम'.
⇒* = बर्बर
⇒ / = बर
∴ ⊕ − ⊕ = बर ⊕ − ⊕ बर
= बर ⊕ बर = बर्बर
* = ष (consonant) / (rule/जोड़शाही)
∴ = षा (Repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel आ is added)
* = र (consonant)
* = म (consonant) (fish/मछली)
∴ = रम
So, seal inscription 'बर्बर षा रम' can be read as 'बर्बर ष्राम' (or बर्बर श्रम) means 'Inhuman labour work'.

This seal/ tablet inscription is बर्बर ष्राम (Barbara ṣrāma), which can be identified/ read as बर्बर श्रम (Barbara Śrama). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol is बर्बर् (Barbar), meaning “Cruel” and also used to identify Non Vedic Curly Haired peoples. The middle symbol is consonant ष (ṣa) with a variant, representing षा (ṣā). Here, ष (ṣa) is repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant ष (ṣa), which makes it “षा (ṣā)”. The rightmost symbol is combined symbol made up of halant consonant र् (r) and म (ma). Fish symbol represents consonant म (ma) and the Cap symbol represents र् (r). र is हलंत (Halṁta) because it is a combined symbol and on the top of consonant म (ma). The lasts two symbols from left represents a word “ष्राम (ṣrāma)”, which can be identified/ read as श्रम (Śrama), means Labour Work. So, word श्रम (Śrama) probably derived from Indus langaugae word ष्राम (Shrāma). The seal inscription बर्बर ष्राम (Barbara ṣrāma) meaning is “Inhuman Labour Work”.

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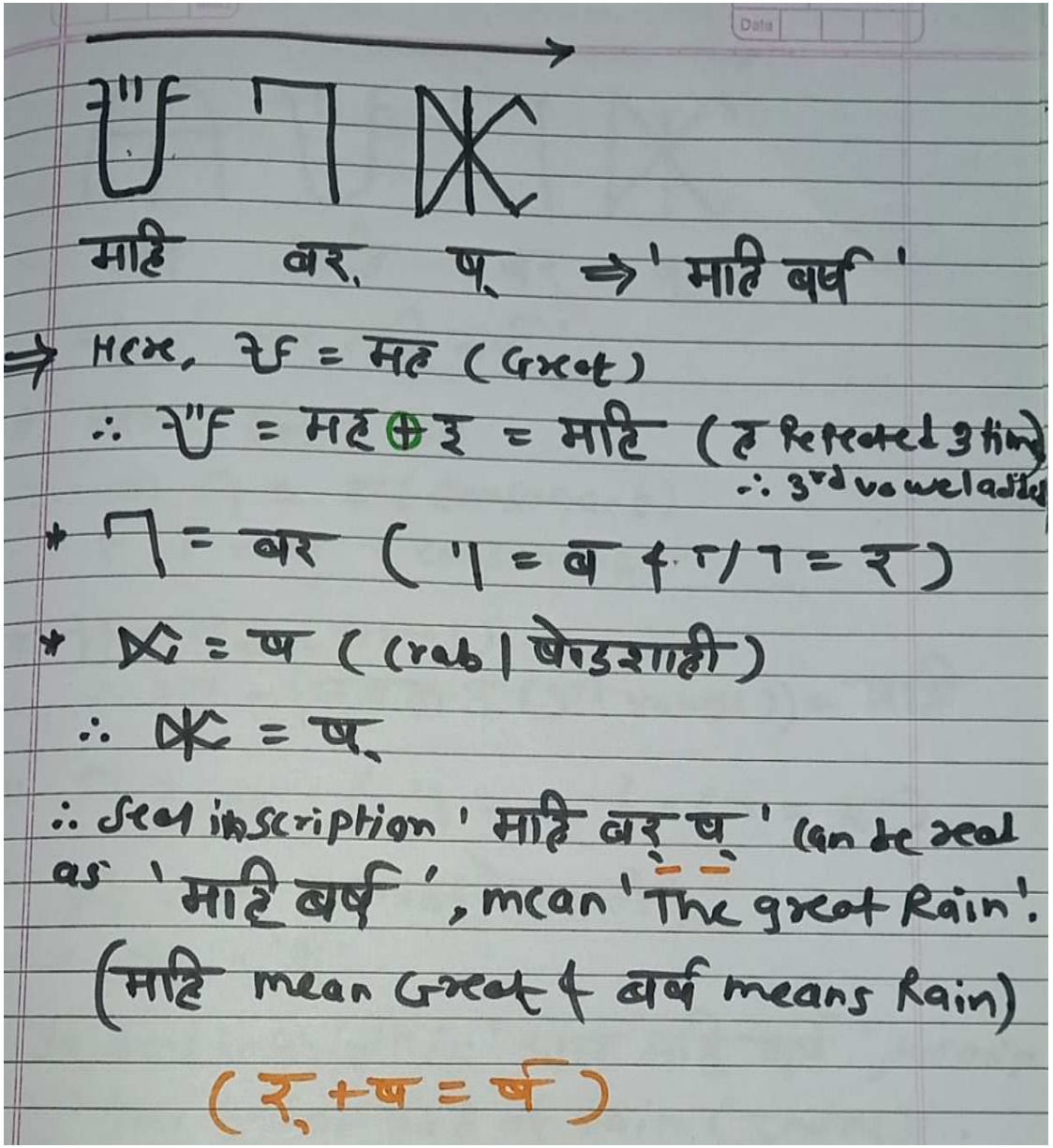
34) महि बर्ष (Mahi Barṣa) (Seal no.5088):-


माहि वर् ष् ⇒ 'माहि बर्ष'
Here, = मह (Great)
= मह + इ = महि (ह repeated 3 times)
∴ 3rd vowel of
= बर (ा = ब & ◠/ ◠ = र)
= ष (rab | बेड़शाही)
∴ = ष्
∴ Seal inscription 'माहि वर् ष्' can be read as 'माहि बर्ष', mean 'The great Rain'.
(माहि mean Great & बर्ष means Rain)
(र् + ष = र्ष)

The seal/ tablet inscription is महि बर्ष (Mahi Barṣa). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol is मह (Maha) with a double line variant inside, representing word महि (Mahi). Here, the right consonant ह (ha) of word मह (Maha) is repeated 3 times, hence, 3rd vowel of Sanskrit language i.e. इ (i) is added to ह (ha), which make it हि (hi). So the leftmost symbol represents word महि (Mahi), mean's Great. The middle Hook like symbol represents word बर् (Bar) as explained in image. The rightmost symbol is consonant ष (ṣa) with variant, representing a combined consonant. Now, the seal inscription from left to right महि **बर् ष** can be read as "महि बर्ष (Mahi Barṣa)". बर्ष (Barṣa) can be identified/ read as बरशा (Baraṣā) or बारिश (Bāriśa), meaning Rain in Persian Language. While in Sankrit, Rain is called as वर्षा (Varṣā). So, the seal inscription महि बर्ष (Mahi Barṣa) means "The Great Rain".

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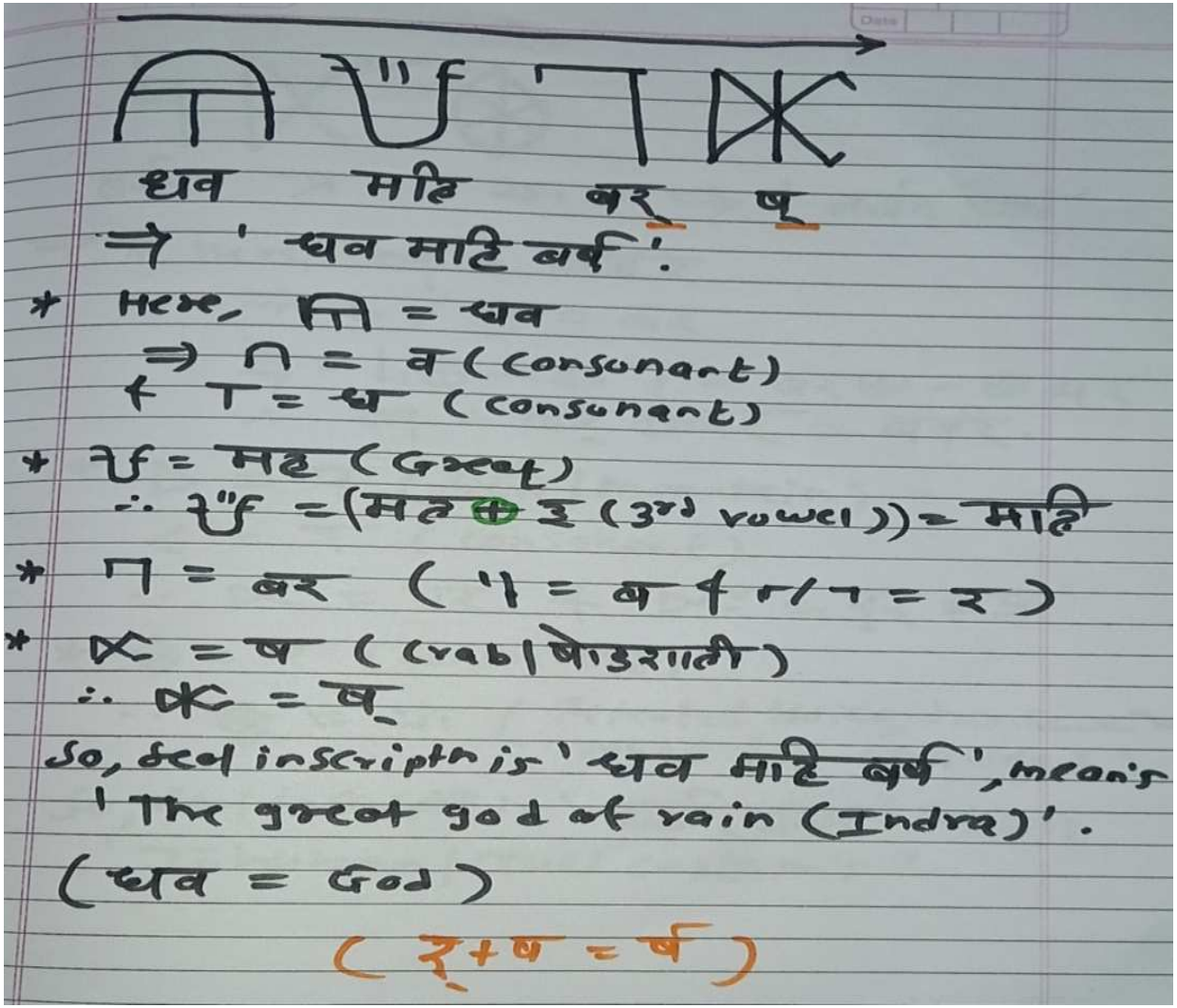
35) धव महि बर्ष (Dhava Mahi Barṣa) :-


धव महि बर् ष्
ये 'धव माहि बर्ष'.
* Here, = धव
⇒ = व (consonant)
+ = ध (consonant)
* = मह (Great)
∴ = (मह + इ (3rd vowel)) = माहि
* = बर् (= ब + = र्)
* = ष (Arab/घोड़ा)
∴ = ष्
So, Seal inscription is 'धव माहि बर्ष', means
'The great god of rain (Indra)'.
(धव = God)
(र्+ष = र्ष)

The seal/ tablet inscription is धव महि बर्ष (Dhava Mahi Barṣa). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents the word धव (Dhava) as explained in the image, means “God” in Sanskrit. The rest of the symbol inscriptions are same as explained in previous seal. So, the seal inscription “धव महि बर्ष (Dhava Mahi Barṣa)” meaning is “The Great God of Rain”. In Vedic Hinduism, the God of Rain is “Lord Indra”.

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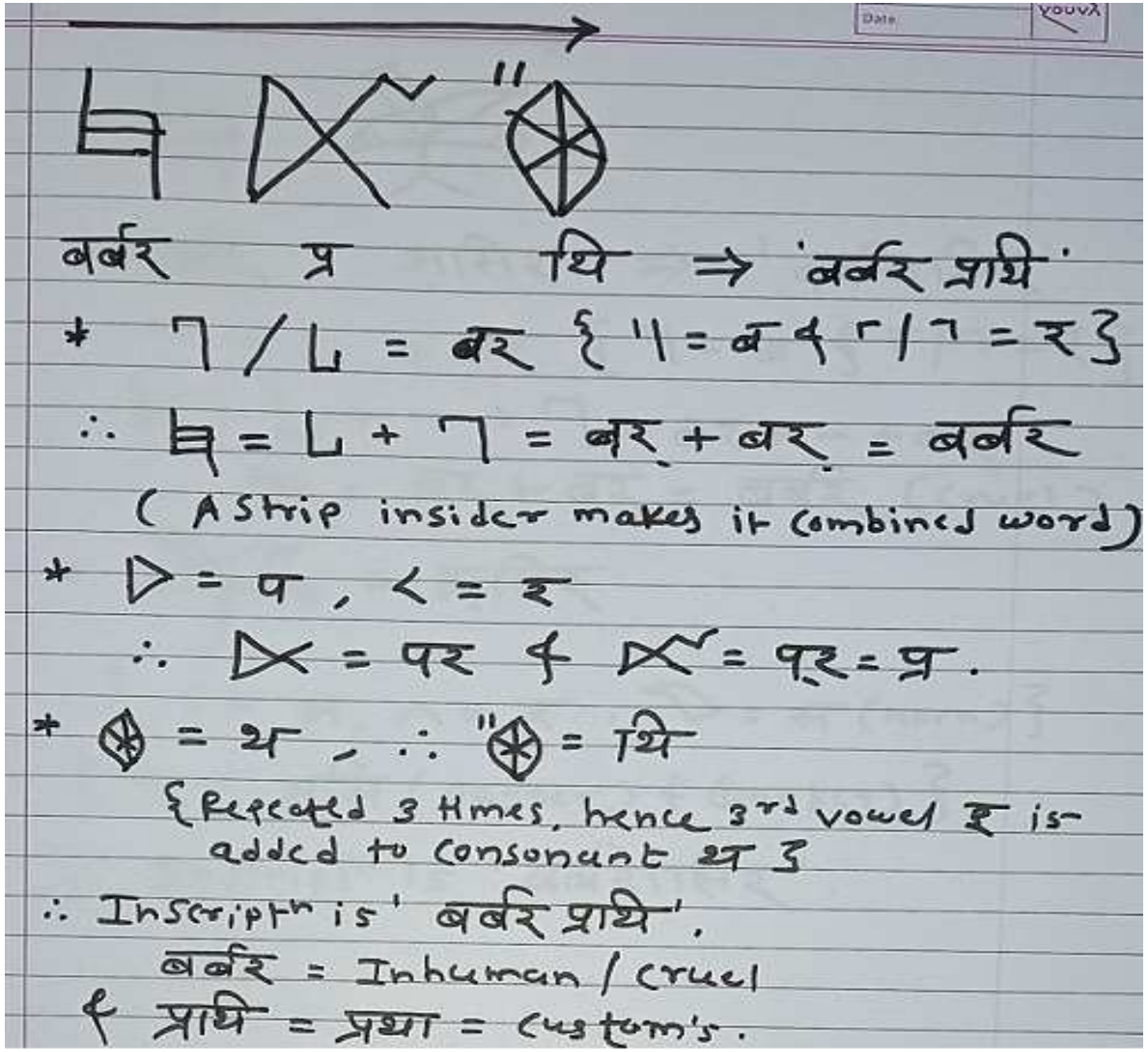
36) बर्बर प्रथि (Barbara Prathi) (Seal no.H-833 A bis, 4370) :-


बर्बर प्र थि ⇒ 'बर्बर प्राथि'
* ⊓ / ⊔ = बर् { ॥ = ब ∢ ⌐ / ⊓ = र् }
∴ ⊟ = ⊔ + ⊓ = बर् + बर् = बर्बर्
(A Strip insider makes it combined word)
* ▷ = प , ∠ = र्
∴ ▷∠ = पर् & ▷∠ = प्र् = प्र .
* ⊛ = थ , ∴ "⊛ = थि
{ Repeated 3 times, hence 3rd vowel इ is added to consonant थ }
∴ Inscription is 'बर्बर प्राथि'.
बर्बर् = Inhuman / cruel
& प्राथि = प्रथा = Customs .

The seal/ tablet inscription is बर्बर प्रथि (Barbara Prathi). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word बर्बर् (Barbara) means Inhuman/ Cruel. The middle symbol represents प्र (pra) as explained in the image. The rightmost symbol is consonant थ (tha) with a double line variant, representing थि (thi). As consonant थ (tha) is repeated 3 times, 3rd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. इ (i) added to it, which makes it थि (thi). So, last two symbols from right makes a word प्रथि (Prathi), which can be read/ identified as a Sanskrit word प्रथा, meaning “Custom”. So, the seal inscription is “बर्बर् प्रथि (Barbara Prathi)” means “The Inhuman/ Cruel Customs”.

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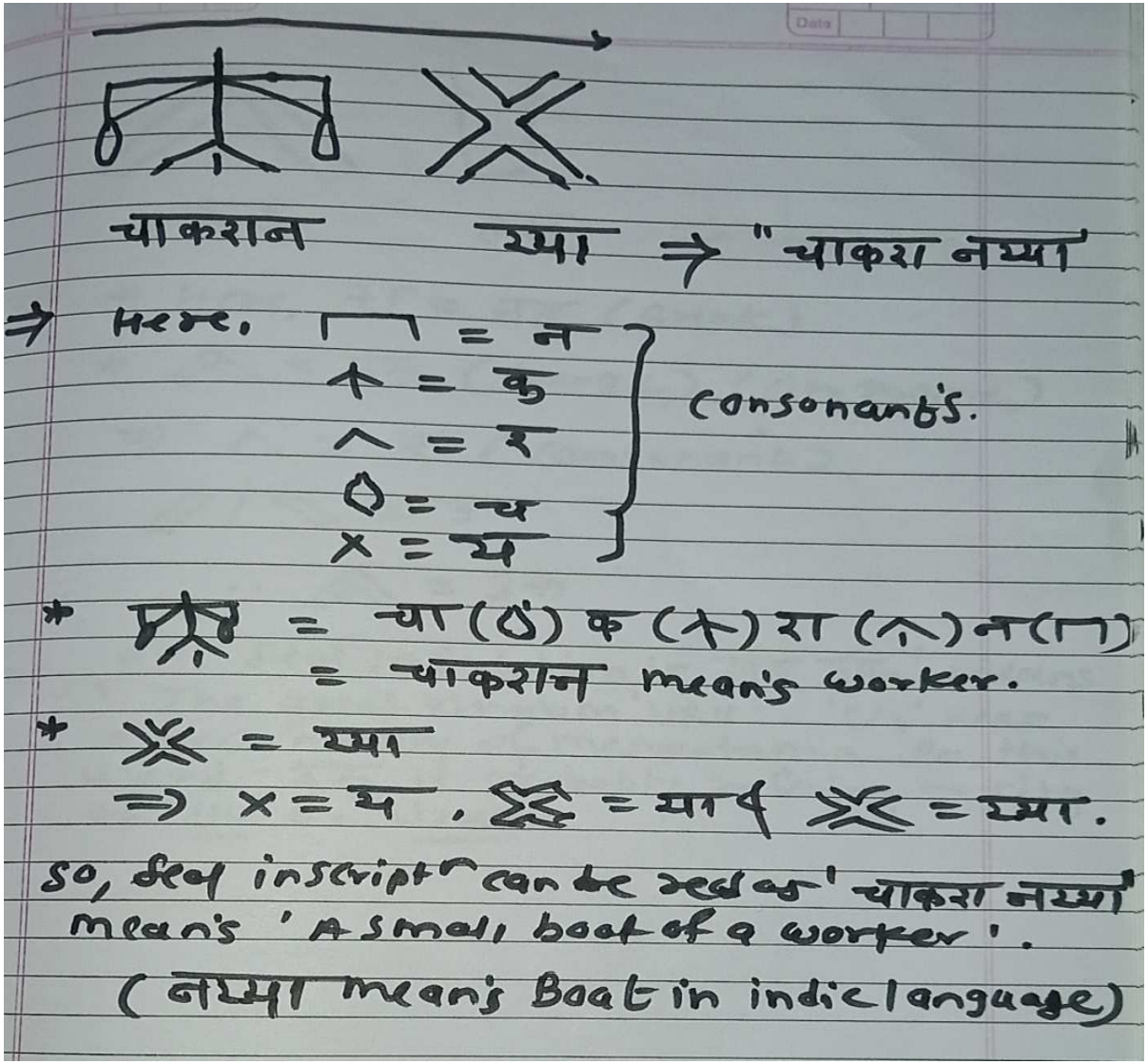
37) चाकरा नय्या (Cākarā Nayyā):-


चाकरान य्या ⇒ "चाकरा नय्या"
⇒ Here, ⌐¬ = न
↑ = क
^ = र
O = च
X = य
consonant's.
* = चा (O) क (↑) रा (^) न (⌐¬)
= चाकरान means worker.
* = य्या
⇒ X = य, = या & = य्या.
So, seal inscription can be read as 'चाकरा नय्या'
means 'A small boat of a worker'.
(नय्या means Boat in indic language)

The seal/ tablet inscription is चाकरा नय्या (Cākarā Nayyā). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol represents word "चाकरान (Cākarāna)", meaning "Worker" in Indic languages. It is a combination of consonant च (ca), क (ka), र (ra), न (na) and vowel आ (ā). The right "X" shaped symbol represents य्या (yyā), which is a variant of basic symbol for consonant य (ya) as explained in image. This symbol looks either like Road crossing each other or man made canal body of water crossing each other. According to inscription, we can conclude that symbol is a pictorial representation of water canal crossing, because नय्या (Nayyā) means "A Small Boat". चाकरा (Cākarā)/ चाकर (Cākara) means worker. So, the seal inscription meaning is "A small Boat of Worker".

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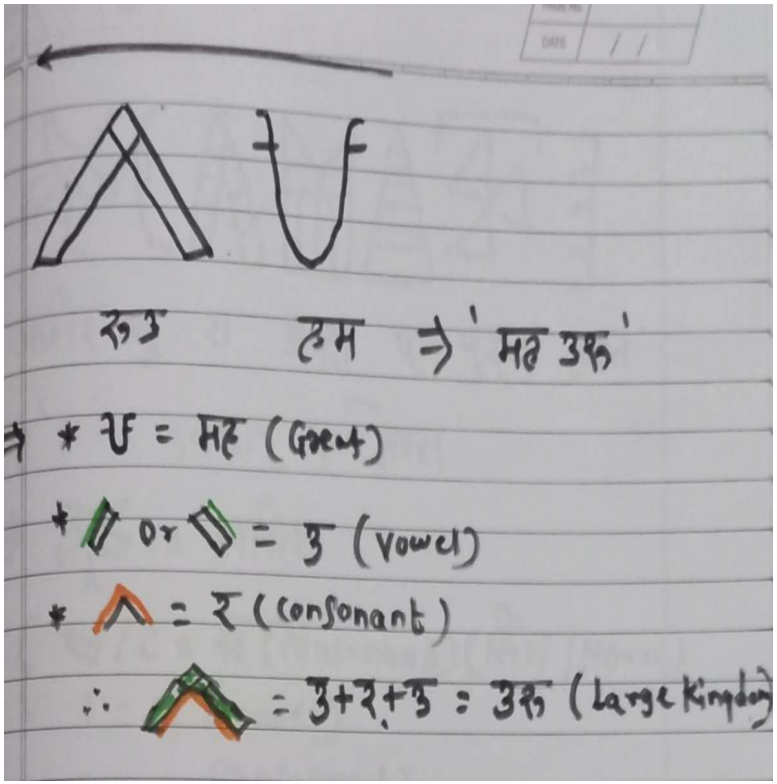
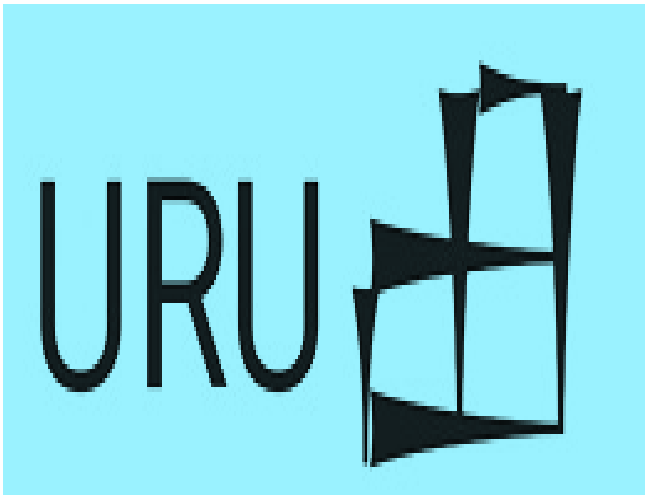
38) मह उरु (Maha Uru) (Seal no.M-1168 A):-





The seal/ tablet inscription is मह उरु (Maha Uru). This inscription can be read from right to left. The right symbol is मह (Maha), means Great. The left symbol represents a word उरु (Uru), which is a Sanskrit word for Large (Large City Kingdom in this context). The symbol for उरु (Uru) given in the inscription image on left side, was also used in Ancient Mesopotamian Cuneiform Script, shown at the right corner image (Image credit Wikipedia). In different Languages of Mesopotamia, this symbol (with same phonetic value URU) is used to represent "City State/ Kingdom". So, the seal inscription meaning is "The Great City Kingdom Uru". The city sized kingdom like Ur, Uruk were the Old Mesopotamian Kingdoms known so far. The City sized Kingdom of Uru was so Big and Great for that time, that it became a synonym to word "Large" in India. Hence, the inscription मह उरु (Maha Uru) is probably talking about the Ancient Mesopotamian City State/ Kingdom named "उरु (Uru)".

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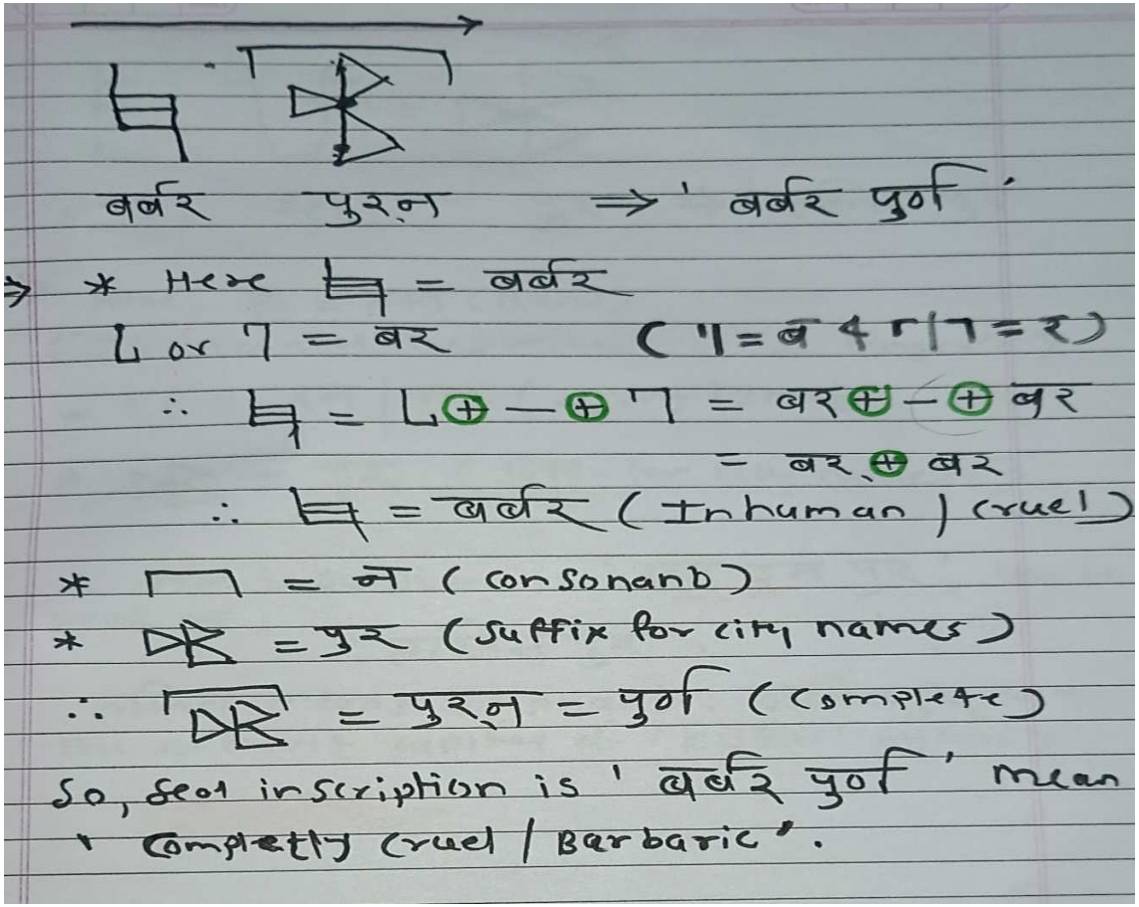
39) बर्बर पुर्ण (Barbara Purṇa) (Seal no.M-219a):-


बर्बर पुरन ⇒ 'बर्बर पुर्ण'
* Here = बर्बर
or = बर (ा=ब + र/ ी=र)
∴ = ⊕ − ⊕ = बर ⊕ − ⊕ बर
= बर ⊕ बर
∴ = बर्बर (Inhuman / cruel)
* = न (consonanb)
* = पुर (Suffix for city names)
∴ = पुरन = पुर्ण (complete)
So, Seal inscription is 'बर्बर पुर्ण' mean 'Completly cruel / Barbaric'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is बर्बर् पुर्ण (Barbar Purṇa). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol represents word बर्बर् (Barbar), means Inhuman/ Cruel as explained in image. The right symbol represents word पुर्ण (Purṇa), means "full or complete". This word पुर्ण (Purṇa) is made up of combination of "Three Triangle Symbol" representing word पुर (Pura) and "consonant न (na)". Consonant न (na) is on the top of word पुर (Pura), which means Consonant न (na) goes with the flow of the seal inscription, i.e., towards right side and makes Consonant र (ra) Halant i.e. र् (r). So, पुर् (Pur) +न (na) = पुर्ण (Purṇa). Hence, the seal inscription is "बर्बर् पुर्ण (Barbara Purṇa)", means "Full of Cruelty/ Completely Inhuman".

In Indus vally script, triangle symbol is used to represent consonant प (pa) {taken from पर्वत (Parvata), meaning Mountain}. The Three Triangle symbol shown in image above was used in Ancient Mesopotamian Cuneiform Script with phonetic value कुर (Kura) as shown in image to the right (Image Credit Wikipedia). The word कुर (Kura) was used to represent "Kingdom" in Cuneiform Script.Whereas, the word पुर (Pura) was/ is used as a Suffix for City names in Indian subcontinent and nearby countries. For Ex.:- हस्तिनपुर (Hastinapura), कोल्हापुर (Kolhapura), सिंगापुर (Singapoura), क्वालालंपुर (Kualalampura), जयपुर (Jaipura) etc. Therefore, I concluded that the "Three Triangle symbol" represents Phonetic value/ word "पुर (Pura)", not "कुर (Kura)". There is another supportive theory why I prefered to go with प (pa) instead of क (ka). When Cuneiform script was first deciphered in todays Iran (Persia), the name of Great King of Persia deciphered as "Cyrus" from Greek Alphabets. His Persian name was कोरुष (Koruṣa). There is no proper explanation for the meaning of name कोरुष (Koruṣa) in Iran. But Ancient Indian Sanskrit text Rigveda talks about Lord Puruṣa (पुरुष)/ पौरुष (Pauruṣa) who is described as a Creator of the World. Indus vally civilization was spreaded up to eastern parts of todays Iran. Indus vally civilization was collapsed/ abandoned around 1500 BCE. With the time, Pre Persians got separated from Vedic Culture.

The base of Avestan Language of Pre Persia is Sanskrit. Sanskrit survived as "Vedic Sanskrit" language in Indian subcontinent which later on transformed into Classical Sanskrit. Those descendants of IVC living in Persia forgot their roots (Culture/ Language) and name of the Vedic Hindu God "Puruṣa" was wrongly remembered as "Kauruṣa/ Koruṣa", which was later on given to King of Persia who ruled them around 5th century BC. Greeks misinterpreted and wrote his name as "Cyrus". When Macedonian King Alexander came to invade India around 300 BCE, he fought against Indian King named पुरुषोत्तम (Puruṣottama) {meaning of his name is, Greatest amoung all Puruṣa (Men)} who ruled same area of IVC in later times. Puruṣottama/ Puruṣa named as Porus in Greek records. This means **Puruṣa** was a very commen name in IVC areas even after collapse of Great Civilization.

Another possibility is that, the decipherment of cuneiform might be wrong and Consonant प (pa) was wrongly deciphered as क (ka). I am sure about Three Triangle symbol with word "पुर (Pura)", instead of कुर (Kura), because the inscription बर्बर पुर्ण (Barbara Purṇa) is a meaningful word.

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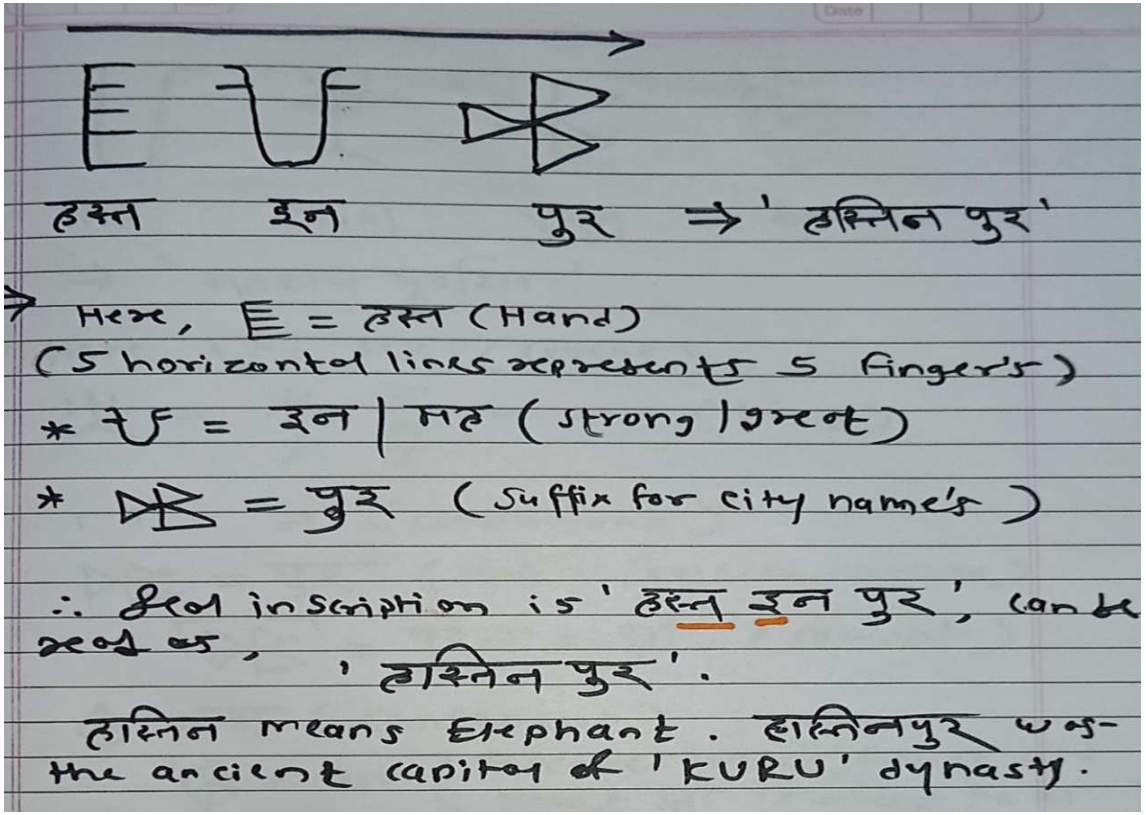
40) हस्तिनपुर (Hastinapura) (Seal no.H-874 B, 4362):-


हस्त इन पुर ⇒ 'हस्तिन पुर'
Here, = हस्त (Hand)
(5 horizontal lines represents 5 fingers)
* = इन | महा (strong | great)
* = पुर (Suffix for city name's)
∴ Seal inscription is 'हस्त इन पुर', can be read as, 'हस्तिन पुर'.
हस्तिन means Elephant. हस्तिनपुर was the ancient capital of 'KURU' dynasty.

The seal/ tablet inscription meaning is हस्तिनपुर (Hastinapura). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word हस्त (Hasta), means Hand. (The 5 horizontal lines represent 5 fingers of hand). The middle symbol represents word इन (ina), which means Strong/ Great, which is same as word महा (Maha), meaning Great. So, first two symbols from left combines to make a word "हस्तिन (Hastina)" which is a Sanskrit word means "An Elephant". The rightmost symbol is word पुर (pura) as explained in previous seal. So, the seal inscription form left to right is हस्तिनपुर (Hastinapura), which is said to be the Ancient Indian city, a capital of Kuru Dynasty. It proves that, the City mentioned in Mahabharata was real city of ancient times and Mahabharata war happened atleast before 1900 BCE, as most of seal are made in mature period of IVC i.e. in between 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE.

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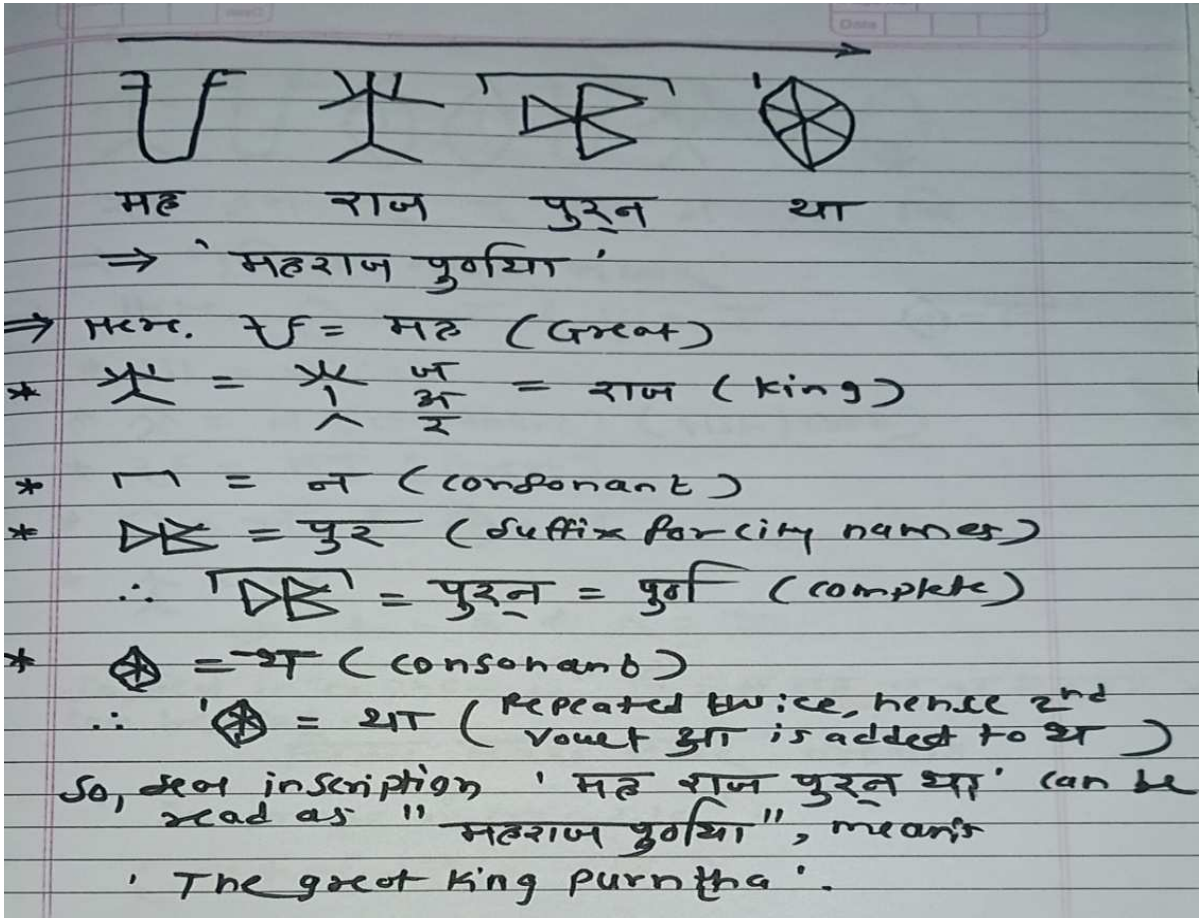
41) महराज पुर्णथा (Maharāja Purṇathā) (Seal/ Tablet no.M-1264 a):-


महराज पुर्णथा
= महा (Great)
= राज (king)
= न (consonant)
= पुर (suffix for city names)
= पुर्न = पुर्ण (complete)
= थ (consonant)
= था (Repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel आ is added to थ)
So, seal inscription 'महा राज पुर्न था' can be read as "महराज पुर्णथा", means
'The great King purntha'.

The seal inscription is महराज पुर्णथा (Maharāja Purṇathā). This seal can be read from left to right. The 1st symbol from left is महा (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left is "राज (Rāja)", means King. It looks like a Man, having a Crown on his Head. It's a combined symbol made of consonant र (ra), ज (ja) and vowel आ (ā). So, the first two symbols represent a title "महराज (Maharāja)", means "The Great King". The 3rd symbol from left is पुर्ण (Purṇa) as explained in image. The rightmost symbol is था (thā), which is a variant of consonant थ (tha). The last two symbols represent a word पुर्णथा (Purṇathā). पुर्णथा (Purṇathā) means "Completely" in Sanskrit. So, "पुर्णथा (Purṇathā)" was either a Name of a King in Ancient times or The Praise for a King. So, the seal/ tablet inscription meaning is either "The Great King Purnthā" or "A Complete King".

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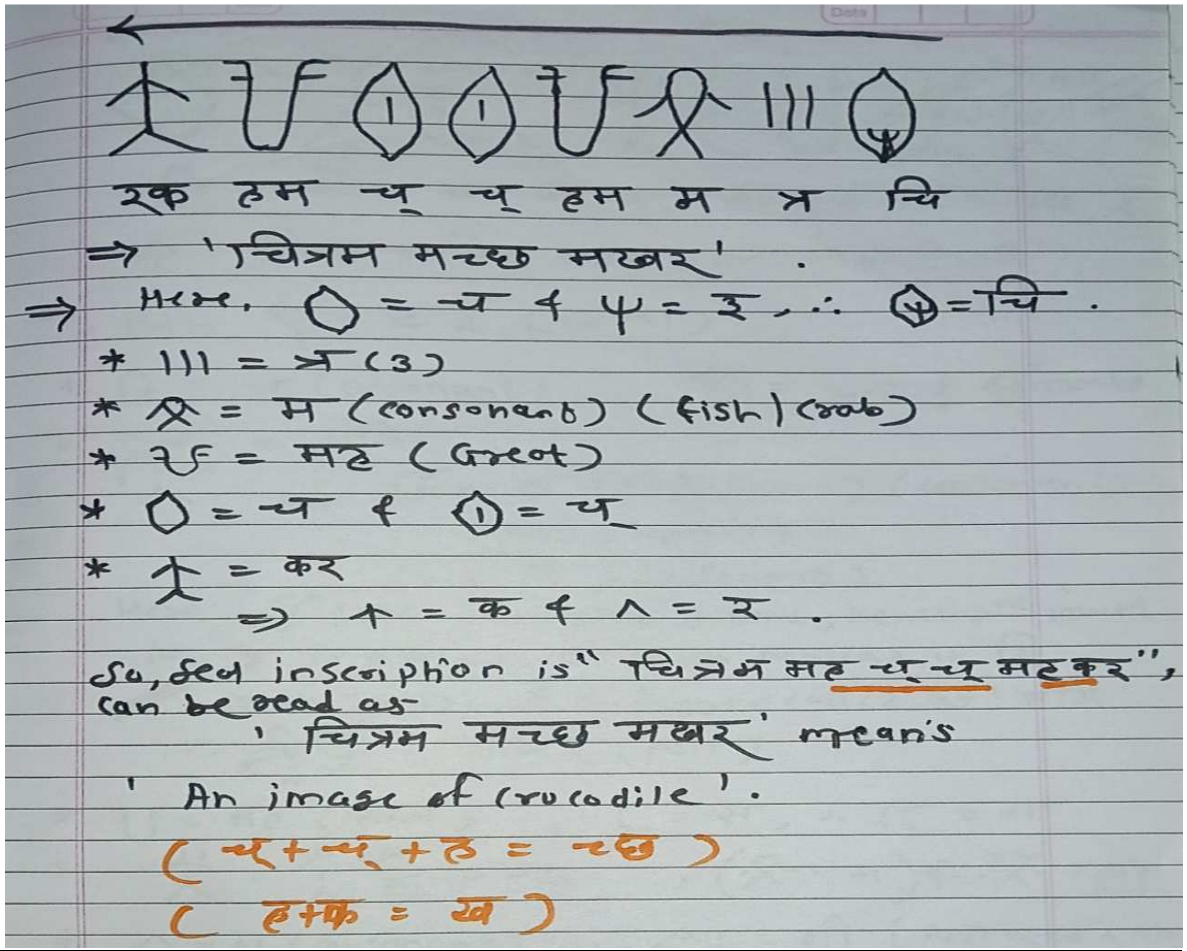
42) चित्रम मच्छ मखर (Citrama Maccha Makhara) (Seal no.M- 1429 ABC):-


इक हम च् च् हम म त्र चि
⇒ 'चित्रम मच्छ मखर' .
⇒ Here, ○ = च ∮ ψ = इ , ∴ ⑨ = चि .
* ||| = त्र (3)
* ⋔ = म (consonant) (fish) (rule)
* ⅄ = मह (Great)
* ○ = च ∮ ① = च
* = कर
⇒ ↑ = क ∮ ∧ = र .
So, seal inscription is "चित्रम मह च् च् मह कर",
can be read as
'चित्रम मच्छ मखर' means
' An image of crocodile '.
(च + च् + ह = च्छ)
(ह + क = ख)

The seal/ tablet inscription is चित्रम मच्छ मखर (Citrama Maccha Makhara). This inscription can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is consonant च (ca) with variant, representing चि (ci). Consonant च (ca) have another symbol inside, representing Vowel इ (i), means consonant च (ca) is added with Vowel इ (i), which makes the symbol inscription as "चि (ci)". The 2nd symbol from right is having three short lines, representing Number 3, which is called as त्र (tra) in Sanskrit. The 3rd fish (मच्छ) symbol from right is consonant म (ma). The 4th symbol from right represents word मह (Maha),

means Great. The 5th and 6th symbols from right are consonant च (ca) with variant, representing च् (c). {A line inside both symbols of consonant च (ca) means, they are halant/ combined consonants}. The 7th symbol from right is again represents word मह (Maha). The leftmost symbol represents word कर (kara). It's a combined symbol made up of consonant क (ka) and र (ra). Now, if we read the inscription from right to left, it makes an inscription चित्रम महच्च् महकर (Citrama Ma**hacc** Ma**hakara**). The first word चित्रम (Citrama) means "An Image". Next word म**हच्च्** (Mahacc) can be read/ identified as "मच्छ (Maccha)", means "Fish". The last word म**हक**र (Mahakara) can be read/ identified as "मखर (Makhara) or मकर (Makara)", means "A crocodile" in Sanskrit. In Indic languages today, Crocodile is called as "मगरमच्छ (Magarmaccha)". So, the Seal Inscription from right to left is "चित्रम मच्छ मखर (Citrama Maccha Makhara)" means either, "An Image of a Fish and Crocodile" or simply "An Image of a Crocodile (मगरमच्छ)".

This Seal have total 3 sides. An image in the middle shows a small fisherman boat being attacked by a Crocodile and birds on the boat are flying away in fear. The image at the bottom shows Crocodile moving away with a Fish in his mouth. It means, crocodile steals already captured fish from the boat. The image at the top is the inscription. The crocodile is having a long mouth, means it is a fresh water crocodile, called as "घडियाल (Ghadiyāla)" in India. Indus River and its tributaries are the natural habitat of fresh water crocodiles from ancient times. This seal was found in Mohenjo-Daro, which is on the bank of Indus River.

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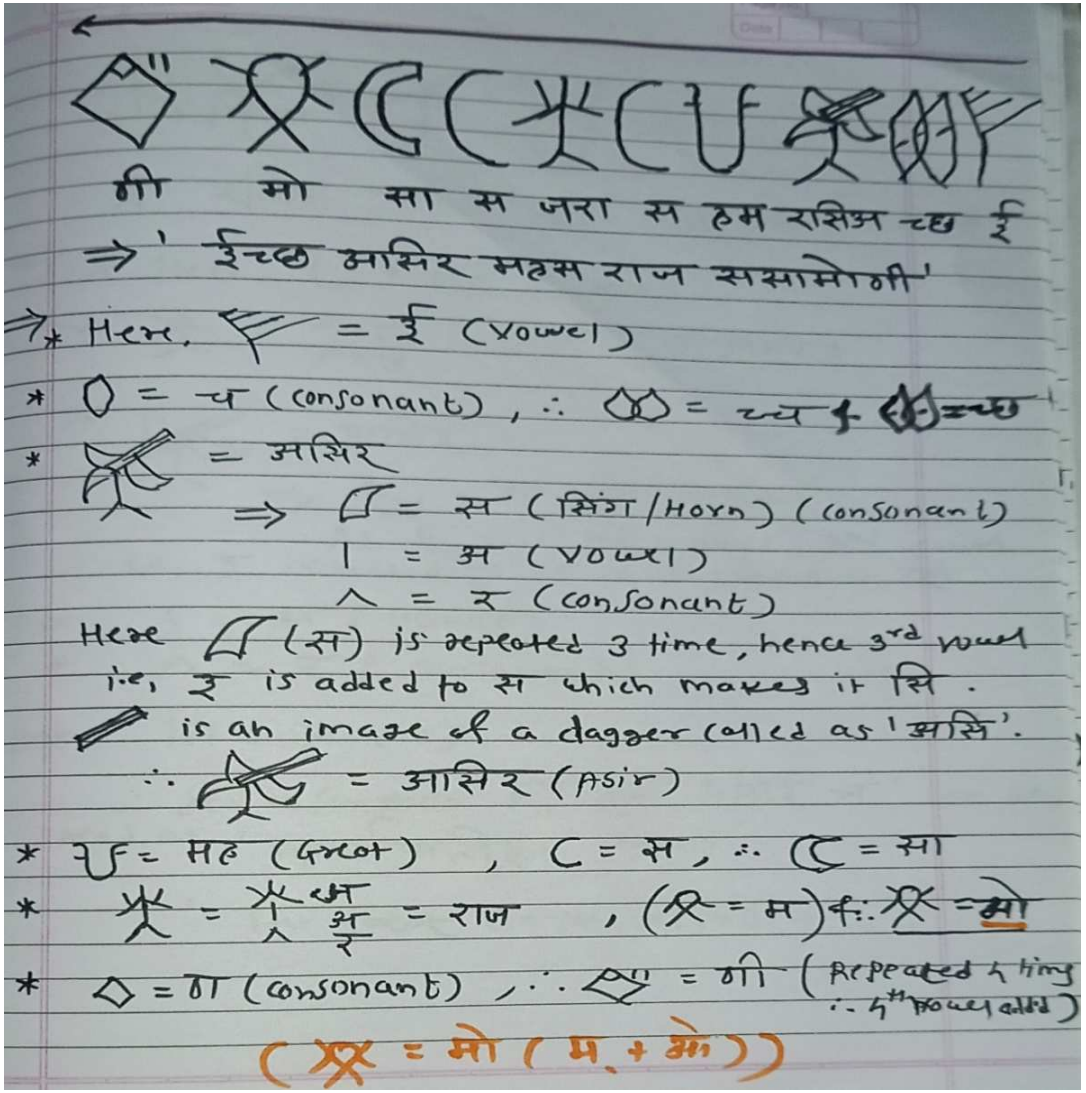
43) ईच्छ असिर महस राज ससामोणी (Īccha Asira Mahasa Rāja SasāmoṇĪ) (Seal no.M-7A) :-


गी मो सा स जरा स हम रसिम च्छ ई
⇒ 'ईच्छ मसिर महस राज ससामोणी'
* Here, = ई (vowel)
* = च (consonant), ∴ = च्च + = च्छ
* = असिर
⇒ = स (सिंग/Horn) (consonant)
= अ (vowel)
= र (consonant)
Here (स) is repeated 3 time, hence 3rd vowel i.e, इ is added to स which makes it सि.
is an image of a dagger called as 'असि'.
∴ = आसिर (Asir)
* = मह (Great), = स, ∴ = सा
* = = राज, (= म) ∴ = मो
* = ण (consonant), ∴ = णी (Repeated 4 time ∴ 4th vowel added)
(= मो (म + ओ))

The seal/ tablet inscription is ईच्छ असिर महस राज ससामोणी (Īccha Asira Mahasa Rāja SasāmoṇĪ). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is Vowel ई (Ī). The 2nd symbol from right is word च्छ (ccha), made up of combination two halant consonants च् (c) and the horizontal line inside, representing consonant ह (ha). Therefore, च् (c) + च् (c) + ह (ha) = च्छ (ccha). The 3rd symbol represents word असिर (Asira), as explained in Image. असिर (Asira) were probably the असुर (Asura) mentioned in Vedas and other texts. The symbol for असिर (Asira) looks like a man standing with a Dagger in his Hand. Two hands and Head of a man are carved in a way that it looks like "Horn" of an Animal. Horn is represented by consonant स (sa) {Horn means सिंग} in Indus vally script. As there are three horn like shapes carved, means Consonant स (sa) is repreated 3 times, hence 3rd vowel of Sanskrit Language i.e. इ (i) is added to consonant स (sa), which makes it "सि (si)". Now, the straight line (Abdominal part of Human image) represents vowel अ (a) and the two legs {Inverted V}, represents consonant र (ra). The long rectangular shape in his hands represents an image of a Dagger, which is called as असि (Asi) in Sanskrit. {असि (Asi) was the

first ever weapon created by Lord Brahma to help देव (Deva) against असुर (Asura). This same weapon later on was used in Mahabharata war by Guru Dronacharya against Pandavas}. Hence, the entire symbol represents word असिर (Asira). The 4th symbol from right represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 5th symbol from right is consonant स (sa). The 6th symbol from left is राज (Rāja), means King. It looks like a man with a crown on his head. It is a combined symbol made of Consonant र (ra), ज (ja) and vowel आ (ā) as explained in the image. Again, the 7th symbol from right is consonant स (sa). The 8th symbol from right is a 2D form of consonant स (sa), representing सा (sā). The 9th fish like symbol from right is मो (mo), which is a variant of fish (मच्छ) symbol {consonant म (ma)}. The rightmost symbol represents णी (ṇĪ), which is a variant of consonant ण (ṇa). As consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated four times, hence 4th vowel of Sanskrit i.e. ई (Ī) is added to Consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णी (ṇĪ).

So, the seal inscription from right to left is “ईच्छ असिर महस राज ससामोणी (Īccha Asira Mahasa Rāja SasāmoṇĪ)”. ईच्छ (Īccha) means “Desire” in Sanskrit, असिर (Asira)/ असुर (Asura) was probably a name of one of the Vedic Aryan tribe living in IVC who later migrated to Mesopotamia and formed the Kingdom of Assyria. महस (Mahasa) means “Kind” in Sanskrit, राज (Rāja) means “King” and ससामोणी (SasāmoṇĪ) is probably the name of that King. So, the seal inscription meaning is “The Desired kind King of Asira’s, SasāmoṇĪ”.

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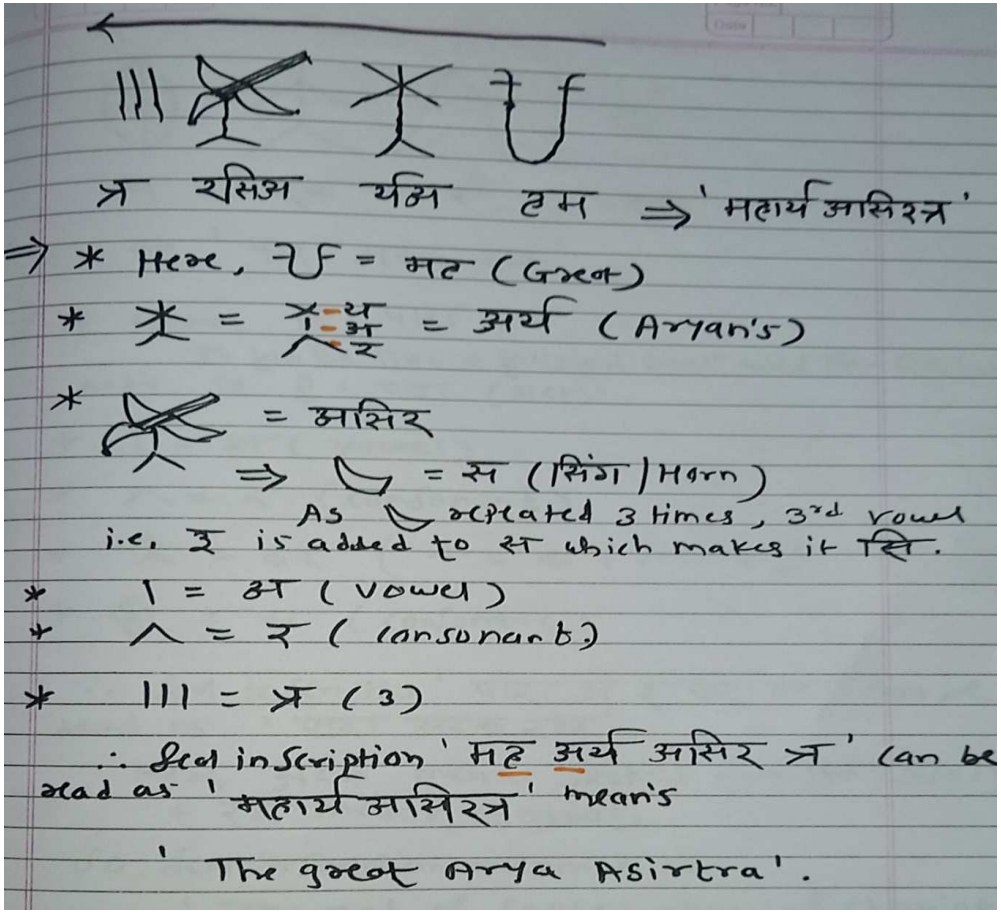
44) मह अर्य असिरत्र (Maha Arya Asiratra) (Seal no.M-1108 A):-


म ऱसिअ र्यमि हम ⇒ 'महार्य असिरत्र'
* Here, = मह (Great)
* = = अर्य (Arya's)
* = असिर
⇒ = स (सिंग / Horn)
As created 3 times, 3rd vowel
i.e. इ is added to स which makes it सि.
* = अ (vowel)
* = र (consonant)
* = त्र (3)
∴ Seal inscription 'मह अर्य असिर त्र' can be read as 'महार्य असिरत्र' means
'The great Arya Asirtra'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is मह अर्य असिरत्र (Maha Arya Asiratra). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right is अर्य (Arya), a combined symbol made up of consonant र (ra), य (ya) and vowel अ (a). "अर्य (Arya)/ आर्य (Ārya)" is a title given to Great Kings and Sages in ancient times. The 3rd symbol from right is असिर (Asira) as explained in image. The leftmost symbol is made up of three short lines, representing number 3. Number 3 is called as त्र (tra) in Sanskrit. So, seal inscription is "मह अर्य असिरत्र (Maha Arya Asiratra)", meaning "The Great Arya Asiratra".

My Hypothesis:-

Now the question arises, who is Asiratra? Asiratra by her name itself sounds like from असिर (Asira)/ असुर (Asura). Asiratra may be the Goddess worshipped in different Ancient Mesopotamian Kingdoms, identified as Aseratu/ Asherah/ Ashira, who was a Queen consort of "Assur", head of Assyrian pantheon. It means Asiras were the Vedic Aryans who settled in Mesopotamia. असिर (Asira)/ असुर (Asura) were ambitious peoples who were constantly fighting against other Vedic Tribes/ Kingdoms for bigger land control. असिर (Asira) left IVC means they were probably defeated in the battle and were forced to vacate the Land. So, Aryans were local Vedic Indian peoples, not outsiders of Russian Steppe. When Asiras were forced to migrate outside IVC, many of them went to fertile civilized land of Mesopotamia. This Asiras formed a Great Kingdom of "Assyria", which they ruled for many centuries. This Asiras (Assyrians) either forgot or left there Vedic traditions by the time and accepted Mesopotamian culture and Cuneiform Script. But they were in contact with IVC colonies of Mesopotamia

through trade. In later period, other Aryan Kingdoms like Mittani emerged in Mesopotamia who ruled parts of Mesopotamian land during 1650 BCE-1250 BCE. It means after collapse of Indus Vally Civilization around 1500 BC, another migration of Vedic Aryan kings happened outside of India. They managed to conquer some land of Mesopotamia with help of Aryans living in trade colonies of IVC. So, we can conclude that Aryan invasion or Migration theory inside India is not true. Aryan Kings and peoples migrated outside of India in two different phases.

In Indus Vally Civilation, Queen Asirtra is praised as Great Arya, means Asiras/ Asuras were Good peoples intially. Lord Varuna, Agni, Rudra and Indra are mentioned as Asura in some hymes of Rigveda, who are the Gods we worshipped in Vedic Hindusim. But in later period, Asiras were forced to vacate IVC because of war conflicts. After settling down in Mesopotamia, the descendants of Asuras/ Asiras again came in conflict with later formed neighbouring Vedic Kingdom like Mittani. Asssyrians are infamous for their war conflicts with neighbouring kingdoms. Because of this probably, असुर (Asura)/ असिर (Asira) became Demons of later texts.

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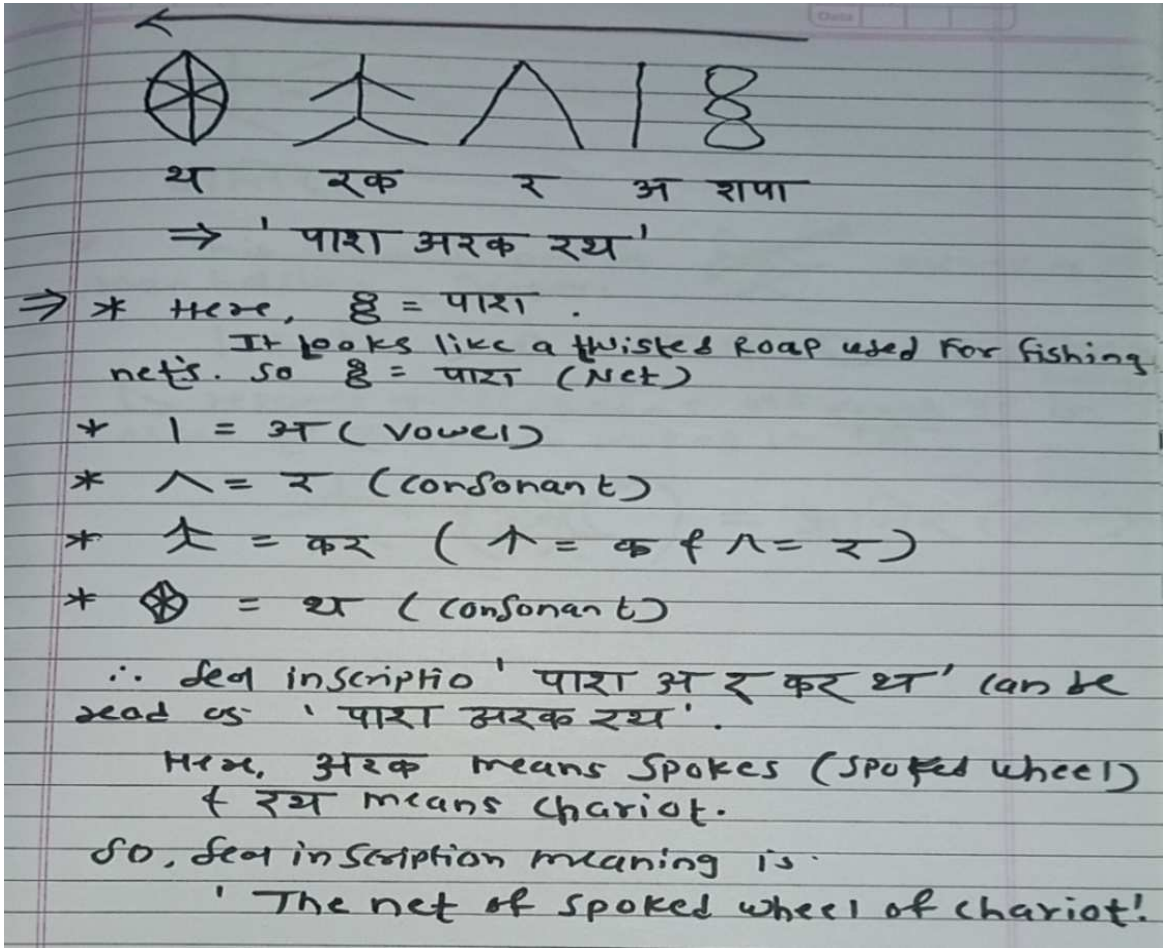
45) पाश अरक रथ (Pāśa Araka Ratha) (Seal no.M-268A):-


थ रक र अ शपा
⇒ 'पाश अरक रथ'
⇒ * Here, = पाश .
It looks like a twisted Roap used For fishing nets. So = पाश (Net)
* = अ (vowel)
* = र (consonant)
* = कर (= क & = र)
* = थ (consonant)
∴ Seal inscription 'पाश अ र कर थ' can be read as 'पाश अरक रथ'.
Here, अरक means Spokes (Spoked wheel) & रथ means chariot.
So, Seal inscription meaning is
'The net of Spoked wheel of chariot'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is पाश अरक रथ (Pāśa Araka Ratha). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is पाश (Pāśa), means "Net of Looped Rope (जाल)", used to represent "Net" in this context. The 2nd symbol is a Single Full Length straight line representing vowel अ (a). The 3rd symbol (Inverted V) is consonant र (ra). The 4th symbol looks like a man standing, represents word कर (kara), made up of consonant क (ka) and र (ra). The leftmost oval shaped symbol {looks like representation of a spoke wheel} is consonant थ (tha). So, seal inscription पाश अ र कर थ can be read as "पाश अरक रथ (Pāśa Araka Ratha)". पाश (Pāśa) means Net (जाल), अरक (Araka) means Spoke and रथ (Ratha) means Chariot. So, this seal inscription meaning is "A Net of Spokes of {wheel} Chariot". My Hypothesis is that, the Spoke wheel was invented in IVC, because seal inscription show the Celebration of this Great Discovery of Spoke Wheel Chariot.

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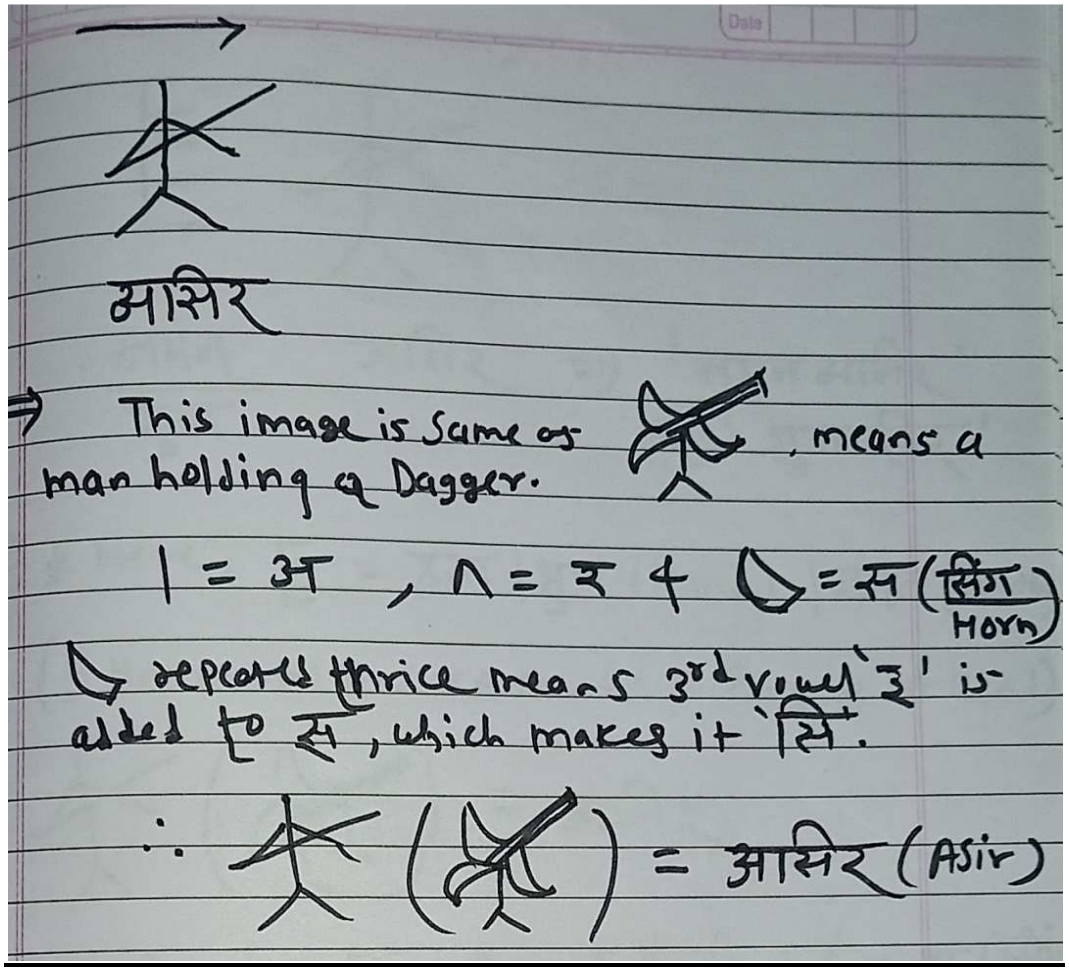
46) असिर (Asira) (M-1198 a):-


असिर
This image is same as , means a man holding a Dagger.
| = अ , ∧ = र & = स (सिंग Horn)
repeats thrice means 3rd vowel 'इ' is added to स, which makes it 'सि'.
∴ = असिर (Asir)

The seal/ tablet inscription is असिर (Asira) {असुर (Asura) of Vedic text}. It's a one symbol seal. It looks like a man having a Dagger in the hand. Dagger is called as असि (Asi) in Sanskrit. See the image above for explanation of the symbol inscription.

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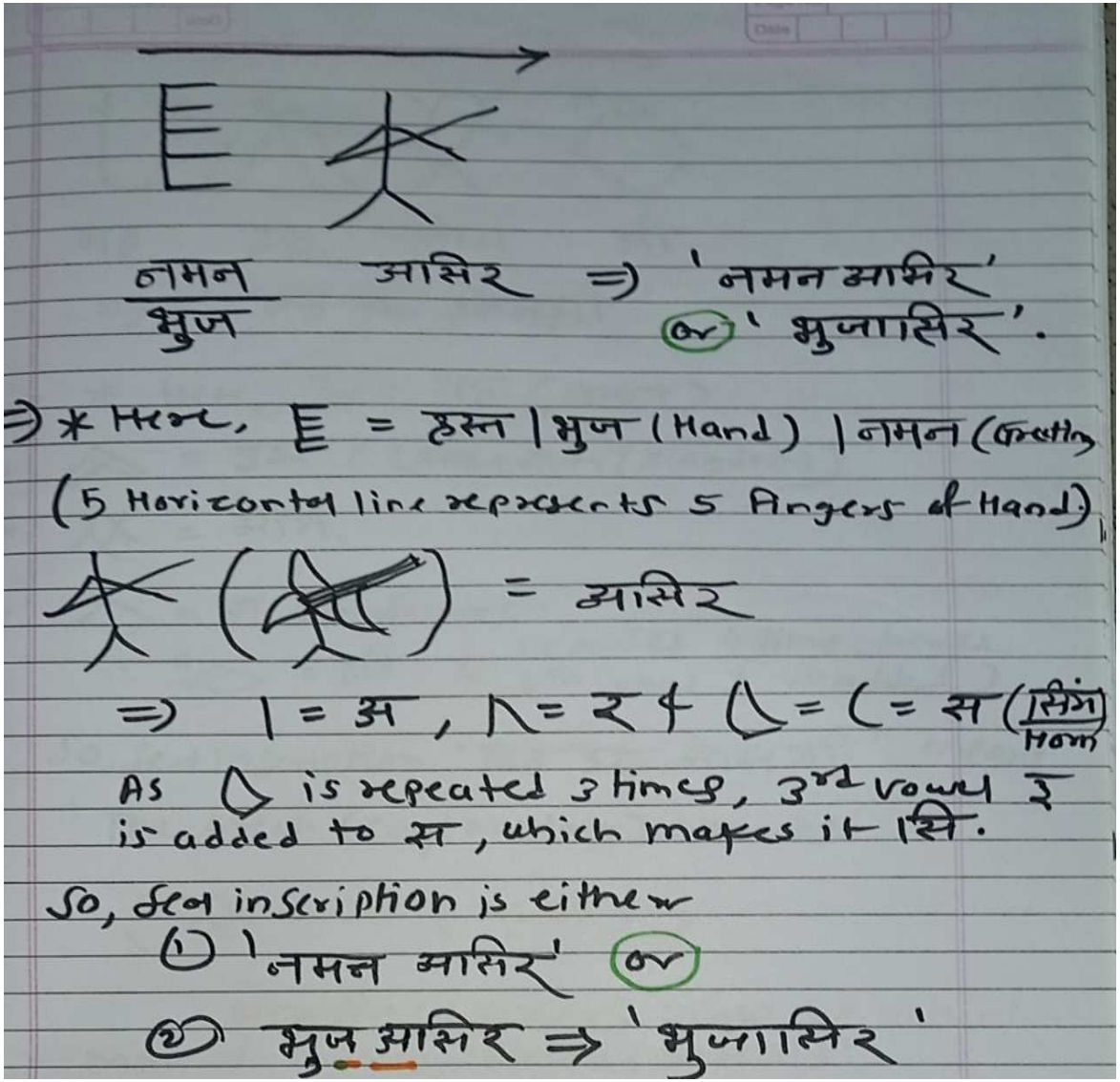
47) नमन असिर (Namana Asira) (Seal no.H- 347 A bis, 4378):-


नमन असिर ⇒ 'नमन आसिर'
or 'भुजासिर'.
⇒ * Here, E = हस्त | भुज (Hand) | नमन (Greeting)
(5 Horizontal line represents 5 Fingers of Hand).
= आसिर
⇒ | = अ, ∧ = र + (= स (सिंग Horn)
As (is repeated 3 times, 3rd vowel इ is added to स, which makes it सि.
So, Seal inscription is either
(1) 'नमन आसिर' or
(2) भुज आसिर ⇒ 'भुजासिर'

The seal/ tablet inscription is नमन असिर (Namana Asira). The seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol looks like a hand (हस्त) {5 horizontal lines, representing 5 fingers of Hand}. This symbol represents word नमन in this context, which means Greetings. The right symbol represents word असिर (Asira). So, the seal inscription meaning is “Greeting to Asiras”. It means असिर (Asiras) were the Ruling peoples in parts of Indus vally Civilization in early period.

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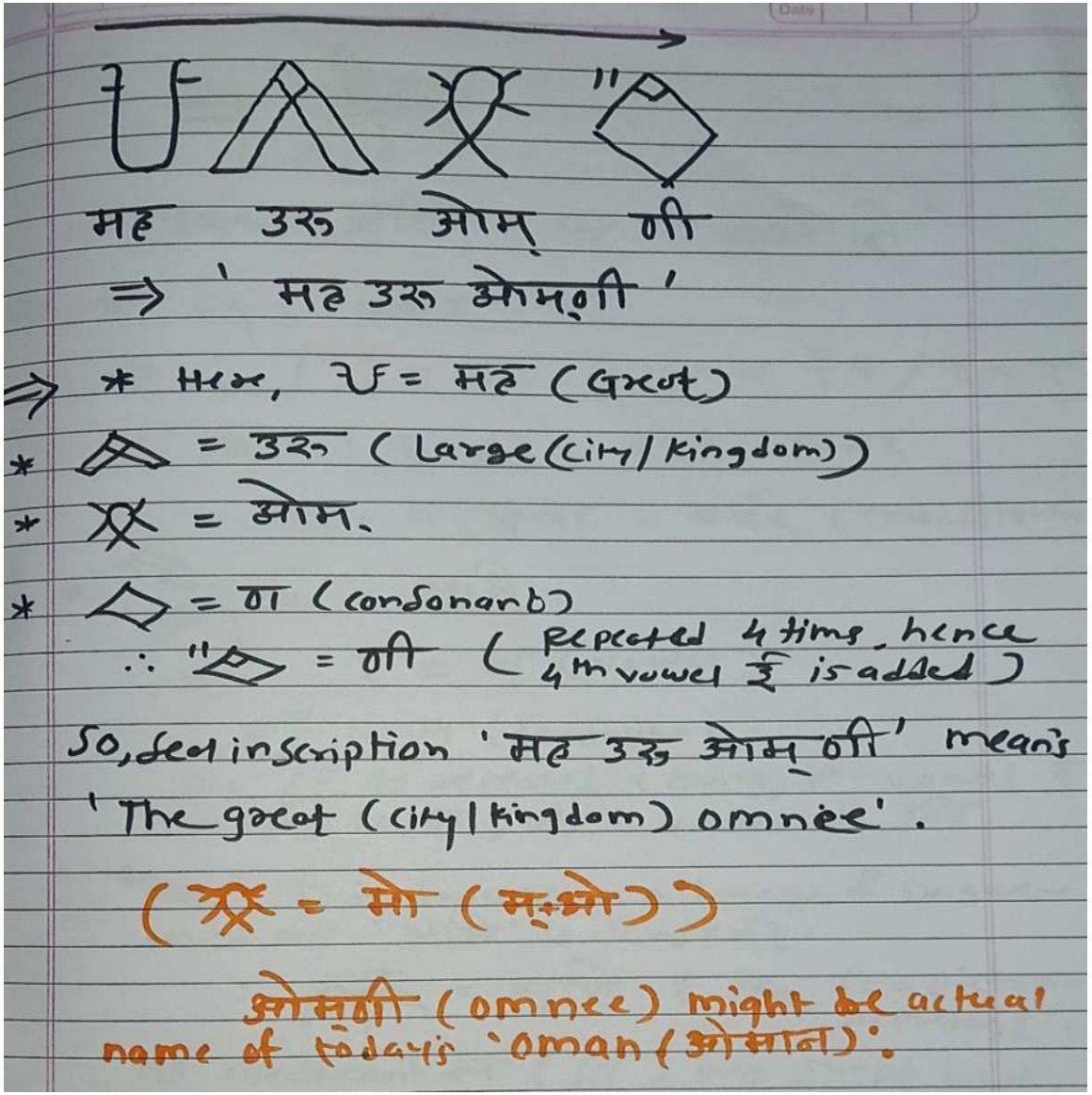
48) मह उरु ओमणी (Maha Uru OmṇĪ) (H-808 B):-


मह उरु ओम् णी
⇒ 'मह उरु ओमणी'
* Here, = मह (Great)
* = उरु (Large (City/Kingdom))
* = ओम.
* = ण (consonant)
∴ = णी (Repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel ई is added)
So, seal inscription 'मह उरु ओम् णी' means 'The great (city/kingdom) omnee'.
(= मो (म्+ओ))
ओमणी (omnee) might be actual name of today's 'Oman (ओमान)'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is मह उरु ओमणी (Maha Uru OmṇĪ). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol is मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left is उरु (Uru) means Large (City State Kingdom in this context). The 3rd symbol from left is ओम् (Om) which is a sacred religious word of Vedic Hinduism. The rightmost symbol represents consonant ण (ṇa) with a variant, representing णी (ṇĪ). As this consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated four times, 4th vowel of Sanskrit language i.e.ई (Ī) is added to consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णी (ṇĪ). So, the seal inscription from left to right can be read as "मह उरु ओमणी (Maha Uru OmṇĪ)" meaning "The Great Kingdom, OmṇĪ". Here, OmṇĪ (ओमणी) is probably today's country of Omān (ओमान). Indus vally Civilization artefacts are found/ excavated in Omān.

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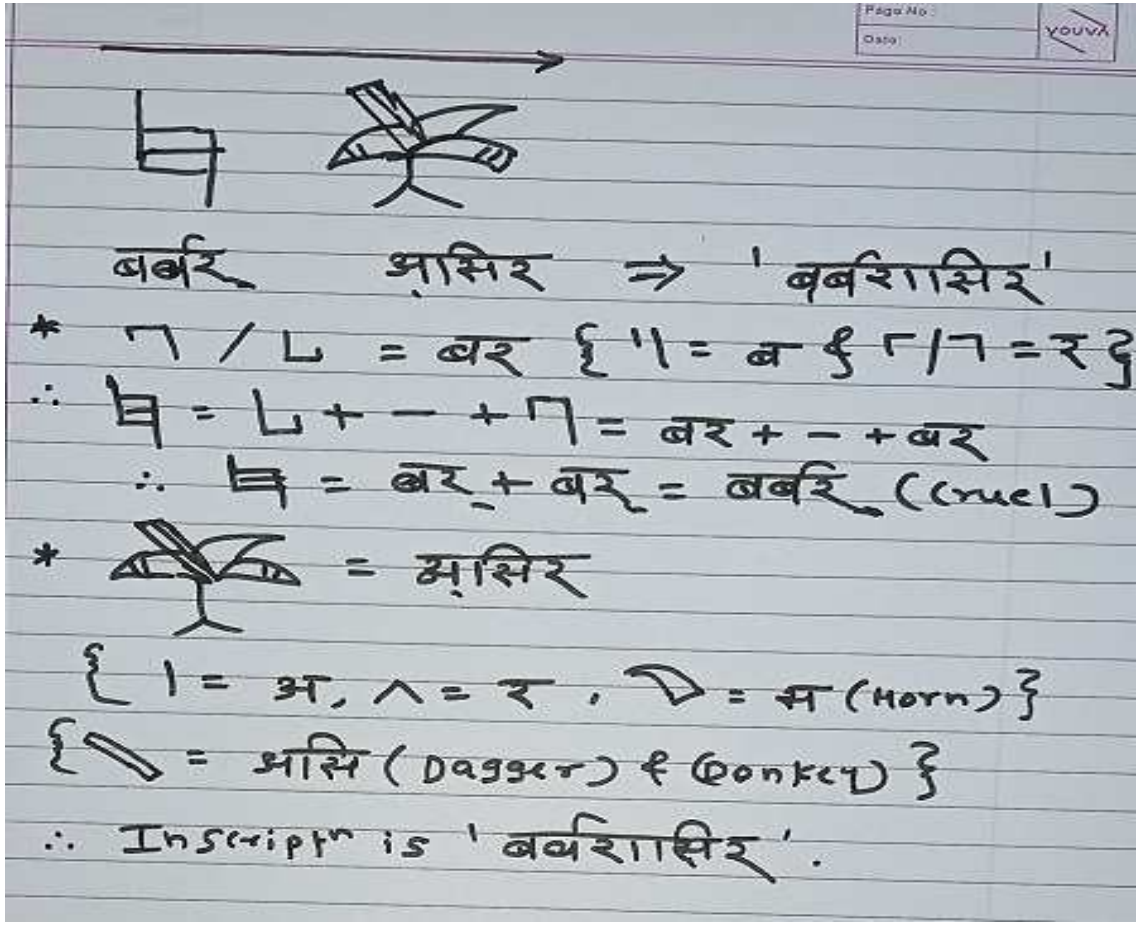
49) बर्बरासिर (Barbarāsira) (Seal no.H-505 A,):-



The seal inscription is बर्बरासिर (Barbarāsira). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol represents word बर्बर् (Barbar) as explained in the image. As symbol for word बर्बर् (Barbar) have stripe inside, it means it's a combined word. The right symbol represents word असिर (Asira). This symbol also has stripes inside, means it is also a combind word. Hence, both words बर्बर् (Barbar) and असिर (Asira) combines to make an inscription "बर्बरासिर (Barbarāsira)". बर्बरासिर (Barbarāsira) may be the name of an Asira (असिर).

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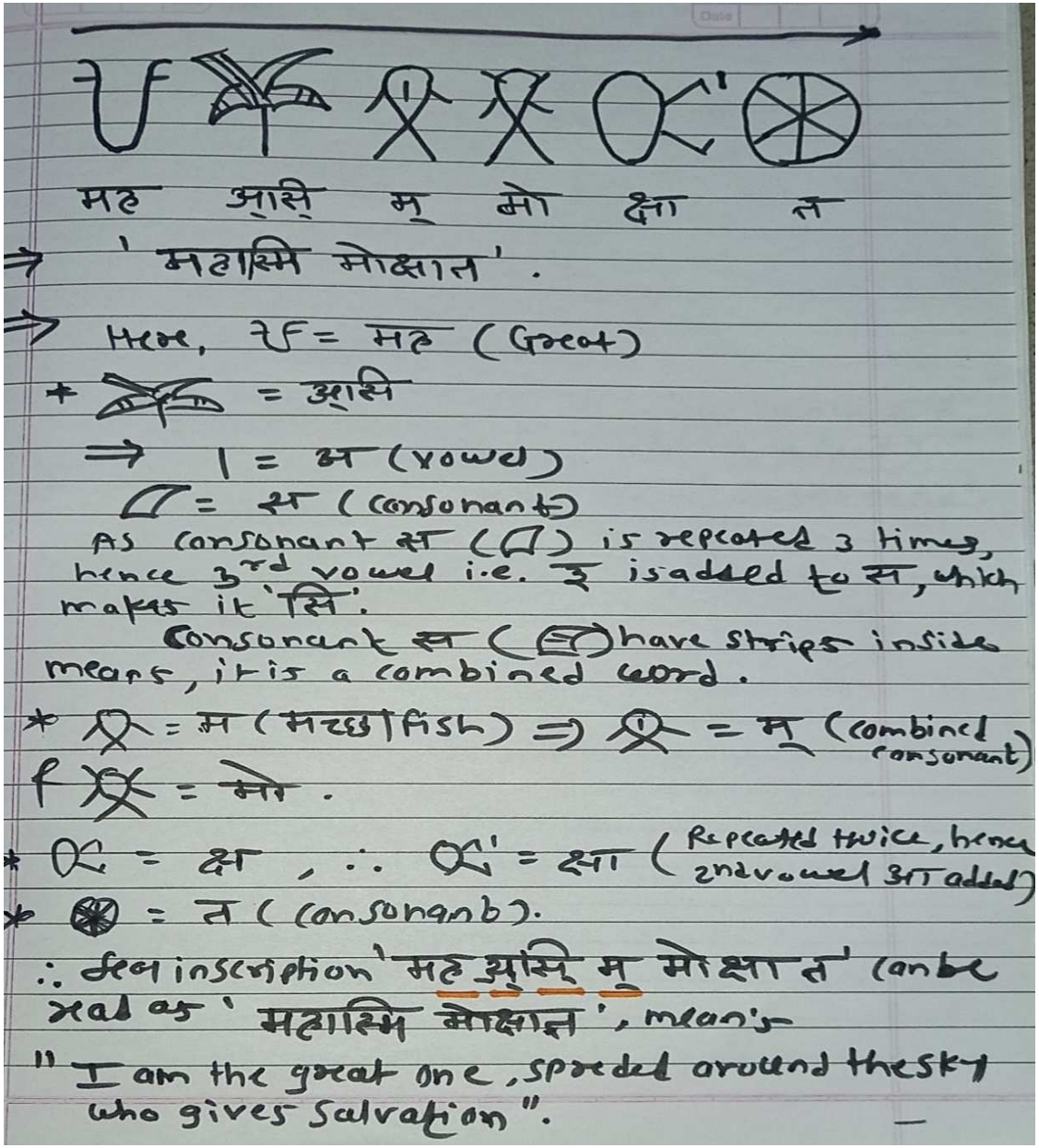
50) महास्मि मोक्षात (Mahāsmi Mokṣāta) (Seal no.H-26 a, 4016):-


महास्मि मोक्षात.
Here, = महा (Great)
= अस्मि
= अ (vowel)
= स (consonant)
As consonant स ( ) is repeated 3 times, hence 3rd vowel i.e. इ is added to स, which makes it 'सि'.
Consonant स ( ) have stripes inside means, it is a combined word.
= म (मच्छ/fish) = = म् (combined consonant)
= मो.
= क्ष, ∴ = क्षा (Repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel आ added)
= त (consonant).
∴ the inscription 'महास्मि मोक्षात' can be read as 'महास्मि मोक्षात', means
"I am the great one, spreded around the sky who gives salvation".

The seal/ tablet inscription is महास्मि मोक्षात (Mahāsmi Mokṣāta). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word महा (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left represents word असि (Asi). This symbol inscription असि (Asi) can be decipher/ explain in two ways,

1) It looks like a man having a Dagger in his hand. Dagger means "असि (Asi)" in Sanskrit. Two hands and head of a man carved in a way that it looks like Horn of an animal. Horn is represented by consonant स (sa) in Indus Vally Script {Horn means सिंग (Singa)}. As there are three horn like shapes carved, 3rd vowel of Sanskrit language i.e. इ (i) is added to consonant स (sa), which makes it सि (si). The straight line (Abdominal part of a human image) represents Vowel अ (a). Hence, the symbol represents word असि (Asi). This symbol has stripes in it, means it is a combined word.

2) This symbol can be identified as a Donkey looking toward right side with neck on left and two ears above. Donkey

was called as असि (Asi) in ancient times. Even today, in Indian state of Kashmir, Donkey is called as अस्स (Assa).

In both this interpretations, the middle symbol represents inscription असि (Asi). There are stripes inside this symbol, means it is a combined word. The 3rd fish symbol from left is consonant म (ma) with a variant, representing halant म् (m). It also has vertical line inside, means it's a combined consonant representing म् (m). The 4th symbol from left is मो (mo). The 5th symbol from left is क्ष (kṣa) with a variant, representing क्षा (kṣā). As क्ष (kṣa) has a variant of single line, it means क्ष (kṣa) is repeated twice. Hence 2nd vowel of Sanskrit language i.e.आ (ā) is added to word क्ष (kṣa), which makes it क्षा (kṣā). The rightmost symbol represents consonant त (ta).

So, the seal inscription from left to right मह असि म् मो क्षा त can be read as "महास्मि मोक्षात (Mahāsmi Mokṣāta)", which means "I am the Great One spread around the Sky, who gives Salvation".

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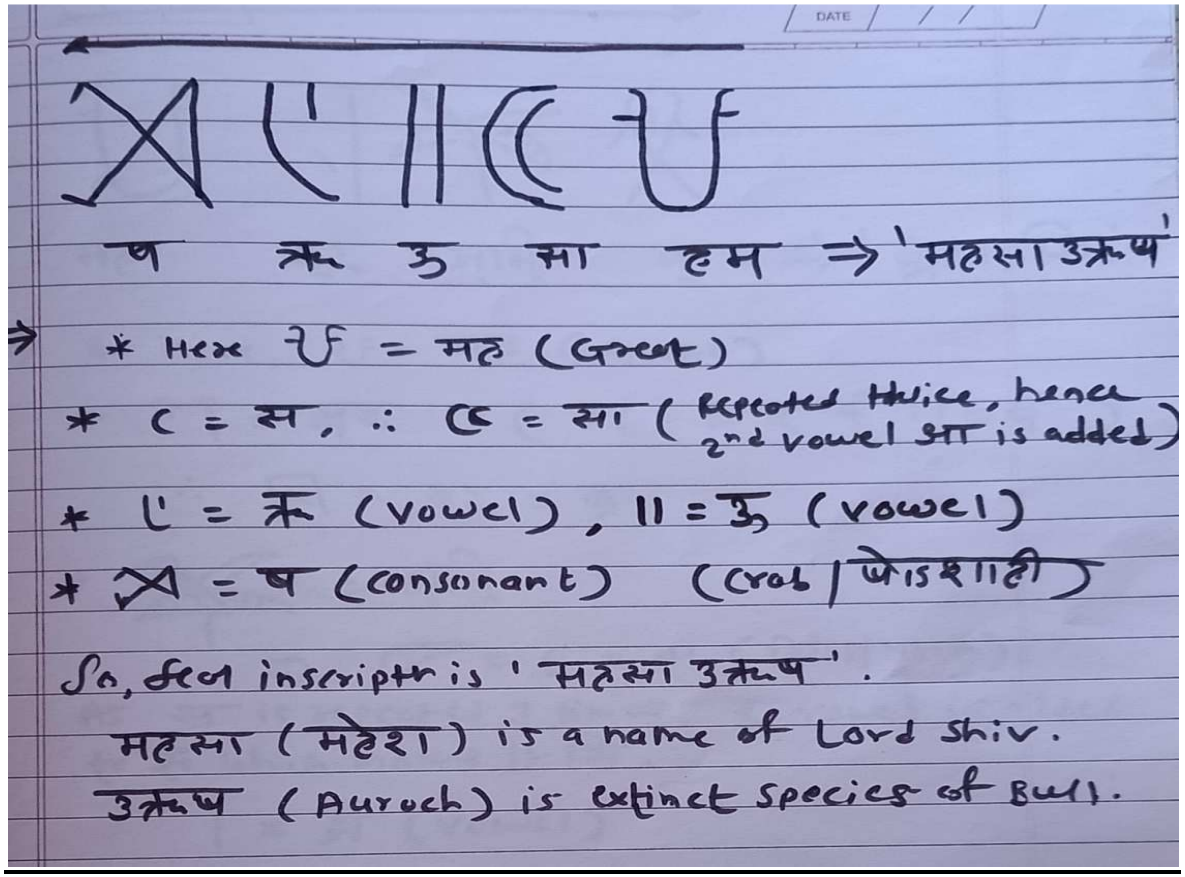
51) महसा ऊऋष (Mahasā Ūṛṣa) (Seal no.M-307 A):-


DATE
ष ऋ ऊ सा मह ⇒ 'महसाऊऋष'
* Here = मह (Great)
* = स, ∴ = सा (Repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel सा is added)
* = ऋ (vowel), = ऊ (vowel)
* = ष (consonant) (Crab / षोडशाही)
So, seal inscription is 'महसा ऊऋष'.
महसा (महेश) is a name of Lord Shiv.
ऊऋष (Auroch) is extinct species of Bull.

The seal/ tablet inscription is महसा ऊऋष (Mahasā Ūṛṣa). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right is consonant स (sa) with variant, representing सा (sā). As consonant स (sa) is repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant स (sa) which makes it सा (sā). The 3rd symbol from right is vowel ऊ (ū). The 4th symbol from right is vowel ऋ (ṛ). The leftmost symbol represents consonant ष (ṣa). This symbol looks like a Crab, which is called as षोडशाहि (ṣodaśāhri) in Sanskrit. Hence, the crab image is used to represent consonant ष (ṣa). So, the seal inscription from right to left is "महसा ऊऋष (Mahasā Ūṛṣa)".

महसा (Mahasā) can be read/ identified as महेश (Maheśa), which is as Name of Lord Shiva. The second word is ऊऋष (Ūṛṣa), which was probably the ancient Indian name of an extinct Bull “Auroch”. Indus vally region and Europe was the Natural Habitat of the species of Auroch Bull. It got extinct around 15th century CE. The Zebu Bull which is said to be Vehicle of Lord Shiva {नंदि (Nṁndi)} is a subspecies of Auroch. So, according to the seal inscription, we can conclude that, the Vehicle of Lord Shiva was ऊऋष (Ūṛṣa) / Auroch. The Seal Inscription is “महसा ऊऋष (Mahasā Ūṛṣa)”, meaning “The Lord Mahesh and Auroch” Or “The Lord Mahesha’s Auroch”.

From the image carved on the seal/ tablet, I conclude that, either Lord Mahesha/ Shiva fighting two tigers Or Lord Mahesha’s vehical Nandi (ऊऋष/ Auroch) fighting two tigers. Lord Shiva is always shown with either wearing tiger skin or sitting on tiger skin.

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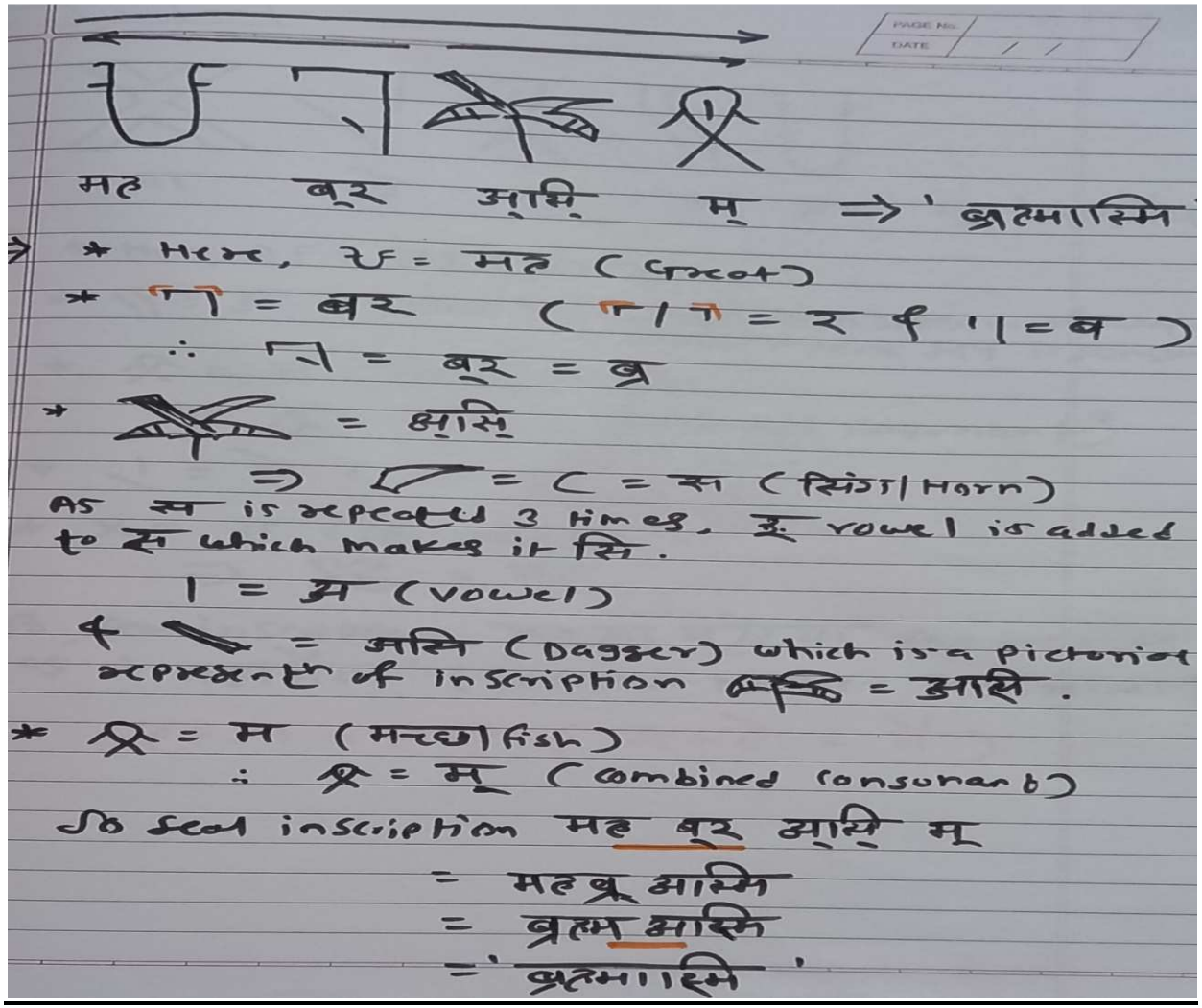
52) ब्रहमास्मि (Brahamāsmi) (Seal no.H-5087, 5087):-


महा बर असि म ⇒ ब्रहमास्मि
* Here, = महा (Great)
* = बर (= र & = ब)
∴ = बर = ब्र
* = असि
⇒ = (= स (सिंग/Horn)
As स is repeated 3 times, अ vowel is added to स which makes it सि.
| = अ (vowel)
= असि (Dagger) which is a pictorial representation of inscription = असि.
* = म (मच्छा/fish)
∴ = म् (Combined consonant)
So seal inscription महा बर असि म्
= महब्र आस्मि
= ब्रहम आस्मि
= ब्रहमास्मि

The seal/ tablet inscription is ब्रहमास्मि (Brahamāsmi). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word महा (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left is बर (bara) with variant, representing ब्र (bra) as explained image above. The 3rd symbol from left represents word असि (Asi) {meaning a Dagger and Donkey}. This symbol has stripes inside, means it's a combined word. The rightmost fish symbol is consonant

म (ma) with variant. As Consonant म (ma) having a line inside, means it is also a combined consonant, representing म् (m). So, the seal inscription from left to right is मह ब्र असि म्.

So, first two symbol inscription from left, can be read from right to left i.e. ब्र-हम (Bra-Hama). The last two symbols from left can be read from left to right i.e. असि-म् (Asi-m). So, the seal inscription from left to right is ब्र हम (Bra-hama) + असि म् (Asi-m) = ब्रहम (Brahama) + अस्मि (Asmi) = "ब्रहमास्मि (Brahamāsmi)".

अहं ब्रह्मास्मि (Ahṁ Brahmāsmi) is as one of the four Sacred Major Sentence of Vedic Hindu Religious text उपनिषद (Upaniṣada). Here, only word ब्रहमास्मि (Brahamāsmi) written on the seal which means "All Souls/ Lifes are part of Brahma". So, उपनिषद (Upaniṣada) were probably compiled later, but are the extention of Ancient Indian Philosophy of IVC times.

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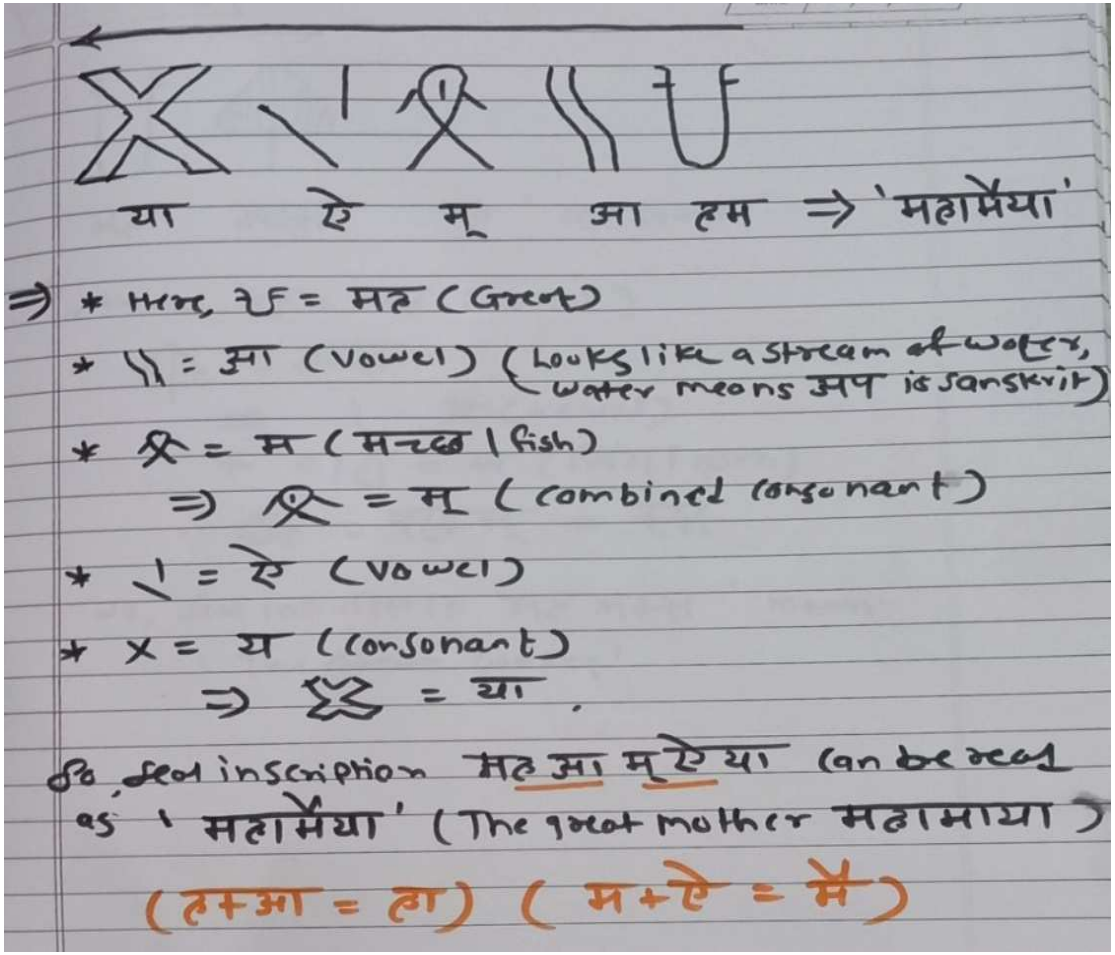
53) महामैया (Mahāmaiyā) (Seal noM-1181 A):-


या ऐ म् आ ह म ⇒ 'महामैया'
* ह म = मह (Great)
* ॥ = आ (Vowel) (Looks like a stream of water, water means आप: in sanskrit)
* = म (मत्स्य / fish)
⇒ = म् (combined consonant)
* ।/ = ऐ (vowel)
* x = य (consonant)
⇒ = या.
So, seal inscription मह आ म् ऐ या can be read as 'महामैया' (The great mother महामाया)
(ह+आ = हा) (म+ऐ = मै)

The seal/ tablet inscription is महामैया (Mahāmaiyā). This seal can be read from right to left. The righttmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), mean Great. The 2nd symbol from right is vowel आ (ā). It looks like a water stream. Water is called as आप: (Āpḥ) in Sanskrit. Hence, this water stream symbol is used to represents vowel आ (ā). The 3rd fish symbol with a variant (line inside) is consonant म् (m), representing a combined consonant. The 4th symbol from right is vowel ऐ (ai). The leftmost symbol represents consonant य (ya) with a 2D variant, representing या (yā). So, the seal inscription is मह आ म् ऐ या can be read as "महामैया (Mahāmaiyā)". The inscription "महामैया (Mahāmaiyā)" can be identified as Goddess "महामाया (Mahāmāyā)". महामाया (Mahāmāyā) is a Goddess of illusion, also known as Yogamāyā. In the seal carving also, Goddess महामैया (Mahāmaiyā)/ महामाया (Mahāmāyā) is shown seated in Yoga Mudra. She governs the spiritual world. She is always depicted seating under a Banyan tree which is also shown in the seal image.

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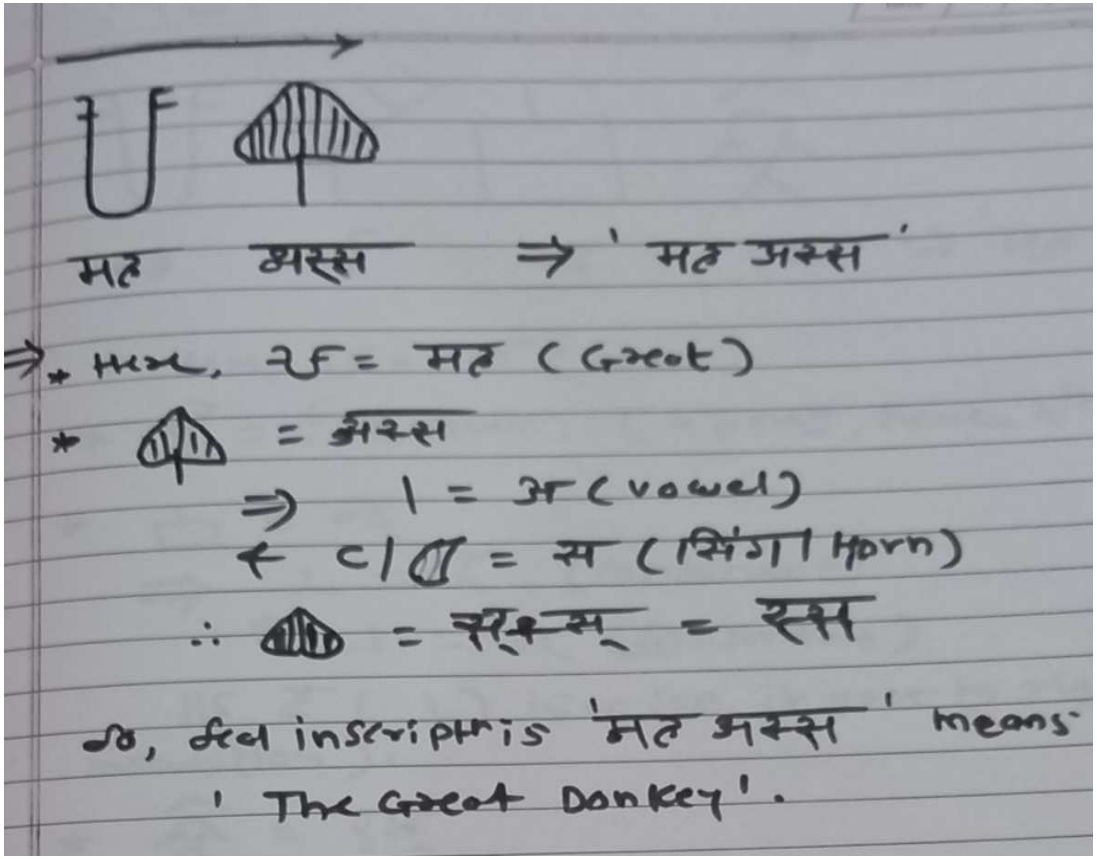
54) मह अस्स (Maha Assa) (Seal no.6121):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is मह अस्स (Maha Assa). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The right symbol represents word अस्स (Assa), means Donkey. In this symbol, the straight line represents vowel अ (a) and two curved sides around vowel अ (a), represents स्स (ssa). This curve symbols represent consonant स (sa) {taken from Horn/ सिंग (singa)}. This two consonant are having stripes inside, means they are combined consonant. Hence, the symbol on right represents a combined word अस्स (Assa). This two curve sides can be seen as a face of Donkey on one side and Neck on other. अस्स (Assa)/ असि (Asi) i.e. Donkey was a very important and respected Domestic Animal in IVC. Donkeys were present in ancient times from Gujarat's Kutch to Mesopotamia and were called as अस्स (Assa)/ असि (Asi) and other similar names in Asia and Europe. In India, Donkey is still called as अस्स (Assa) in Kashmir. So, the seal inscription from left to right can be read as मह अस्स (Maha Assa), meaning "The Great Donkey".

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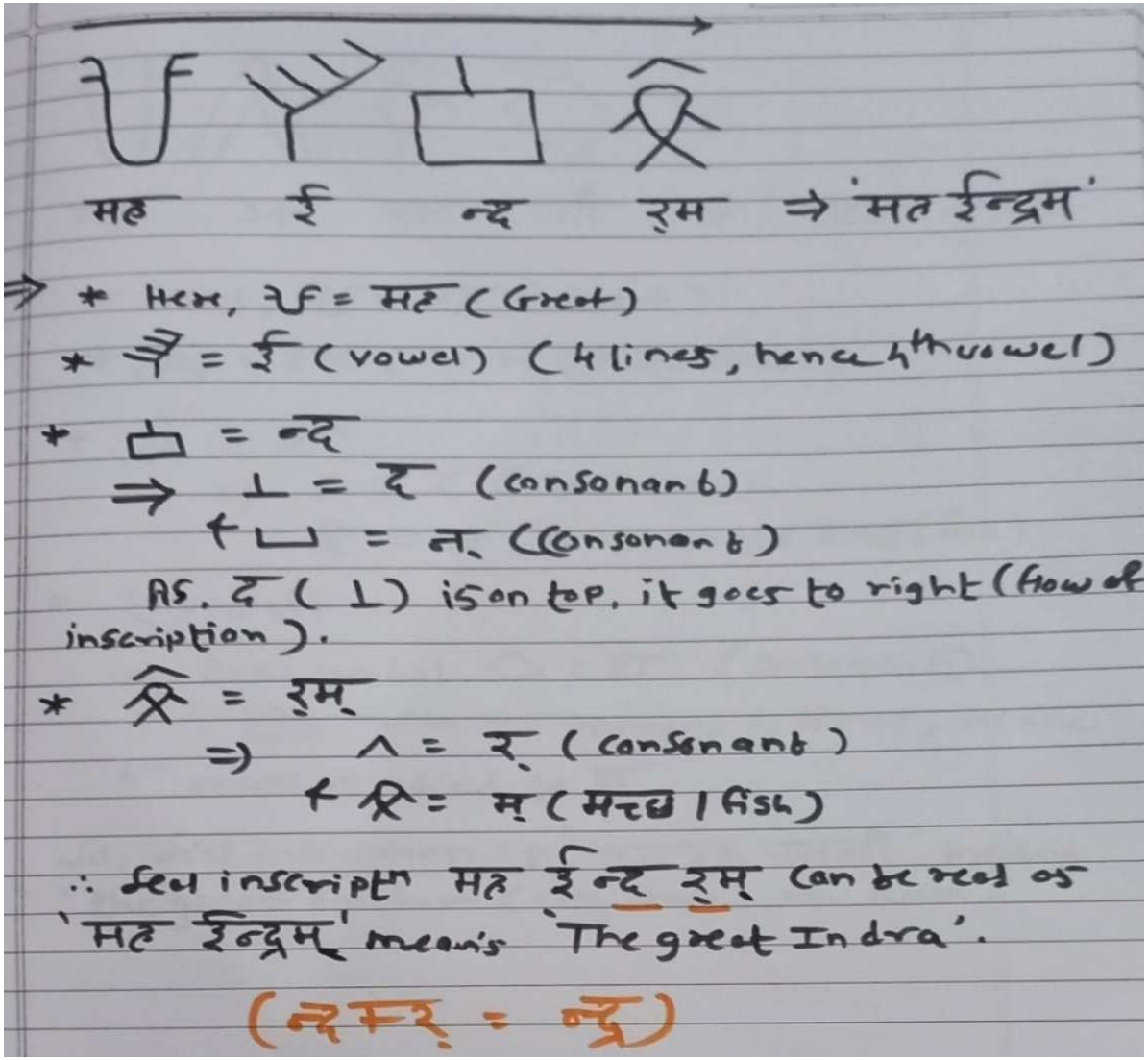
55) मह ईन्द्रम (Maha Īndrama) (Seal no.M-672 a):-


मह ई न्द र्म ⇒ 'मह ईन्द्रम'
* Here, = मह (Great)
* = ई (vowel) (4 lines, hence 4th vowel)
* = न्द
⇒ ⊥ = द (consonant)
+ ⊔ = न् (Consonant)
As. द (⊥) is on top, it goes to right (flow of inscription).
* = र्म्
⇒ ∧ = र् (consonant)
+ = म (मत्स्य / fish)
∴ Seal inscription मह ईन्द र्म् can be read as 'मह ईन्द्रम्' means 'The great Indra'.
(न्+द = न्द)

The seal/ tablet inscription is मह ईन्द्रम (Maha Īndrama). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left represents vowel ई (Ī). The 3rd symbol from left is combined word "न्द (nda)" made up of two consonant न् (n) and द (da). As consonant द (da) is on top/ head of consonant न् (n), it goes with the flow of the seal inscription, i.e. towards right side. The rightmost fish symbol is consonant म (ma) with variant, i.e.consonant र (ra) (Inverted V) on the head. That means, both are combined consonants representing र्-म (r-ma). So, the seal inscription मह ई न्द र् म can be read as "मह ईन्द्रम (Maha Īndrama)" means, "The Great Indra". Lord Indra is a King of Gods, a God of Rain in Vedic Hinduism.

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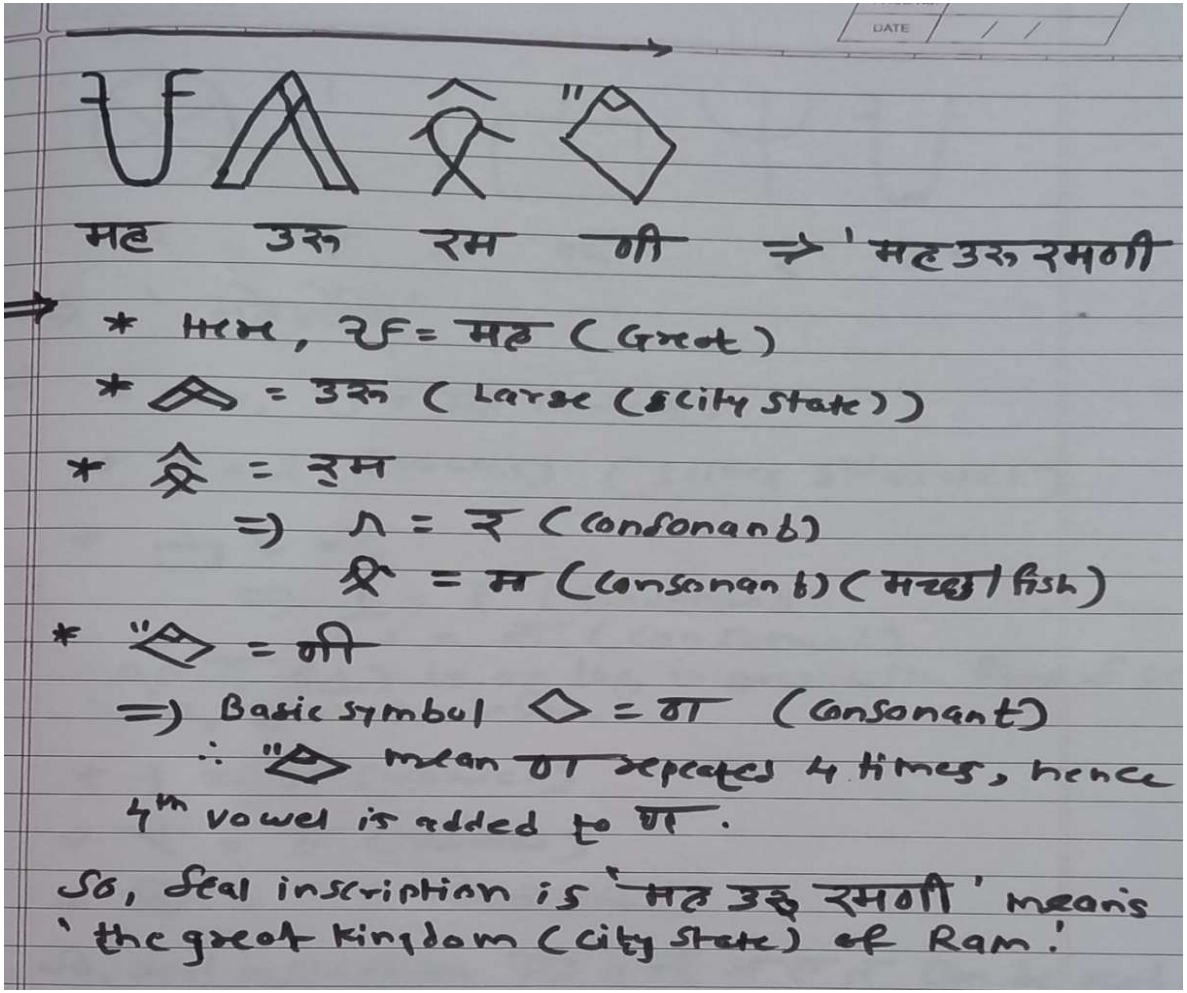
56) मह उरु रमणी (Maha Uru RmaṇĪ) (Seal no.4057):-


DATE
मह उरु रम णी ⇒ 'मह उरु रमणी'
* = मह (Great)
* = उरु (Large (City State))
* = रम
⇒ = र (consonant)
= म (consonant) (मछली/fish)
* = णी
⇒ Basic symbol = ण (consonant)
∴ mean ण repeated 4 times, hence
4th vowel is added to ण.
So, Seal inscription is 'मह उरु रमणी' means
'the great kingdom (City State) of Ram.'

The seal/ tablet inscription is मह उरु रमणी (Maha Uru RmaṇĪ). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left represents word उरु (Uru), means Large in Sanskrit {City State Kingdom in this context}. The 3rd fish symbol with variant from left represents र्-म (Rma) as explained in image. The rightmost symbol represents consonant ण (ṇa) with a variant, representing णी (ṇĪ). This symbol repeated four times, hence 4th vowel of Sanskrit i.e.ई (Ī) is added to the consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णी (ṇĪ). The seal inscription from left to right मह उरु र्-म णी can be read as "मह उरु रमणी (Maha Uru RmaṇĪ)". रमणी can be read as "of Rāma". End Word णी (ṇĪ) shows similarity with languages like Gujarati/ Rajasthani/ Garhwali. It means all this langauges are derived from IVC Prakrit. So, the seal inscription meaning is "The Great City State Kingdom of Rāma". Lord Rama is worshipped as incarnation of Lord Vishnu. This seal is about the Kingdom of Lord Ram. It means Lord Ram and Ramayana is a History of Ancient India and Lord Ram was known to IVC peoples.

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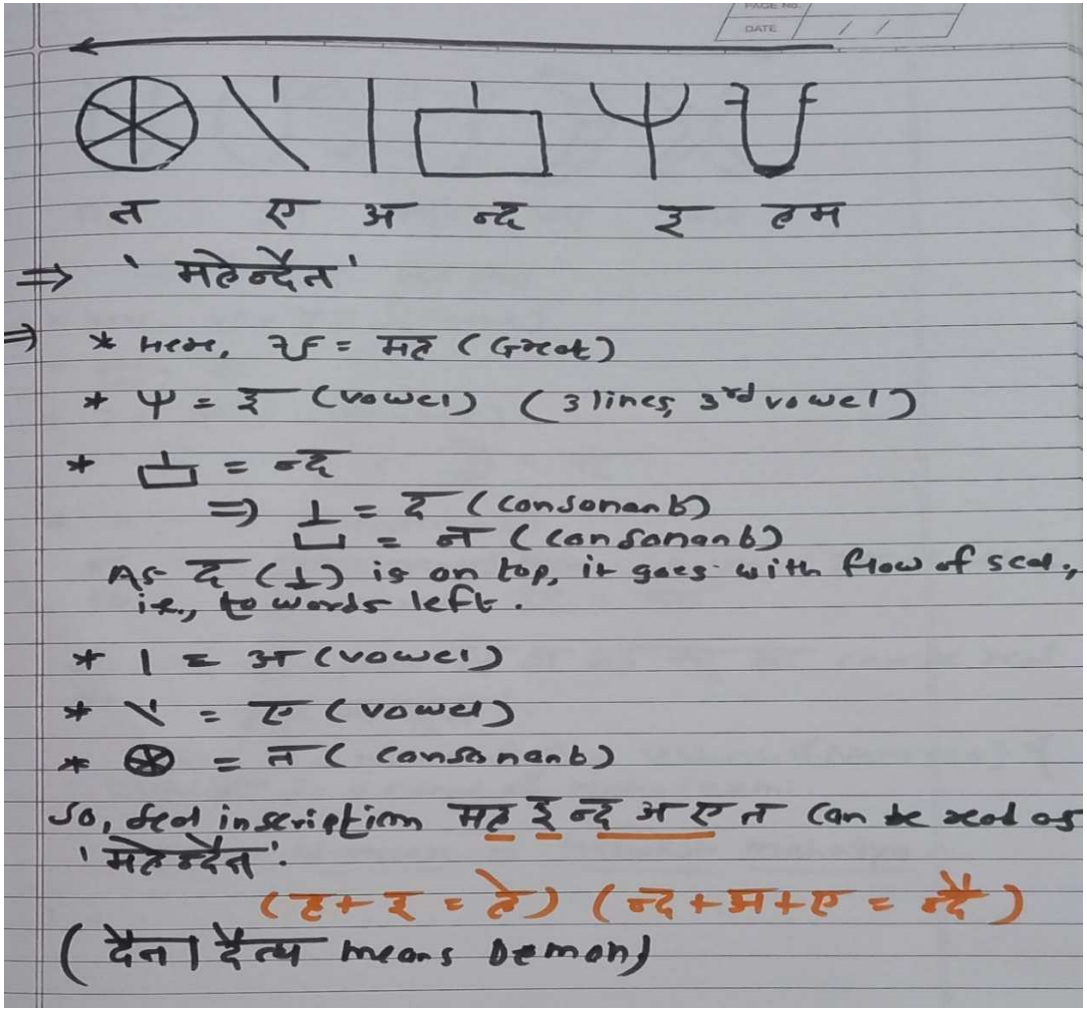
57) महेन्दैत (Mahendaita) (Seal no.M-300A):-


त ए अ न्द इ मह
⇒ 'महेन्दैत'
* मह, इ = मह (Great)
* Ψ = इ (vowel) (3 lines, 3rd vowel)
* ⊥ = न्द
⇒ ⊥ = द (consonant)
⊔ = न (consonant)
As द (⊥) is on top, it goes with flow of seal, i.e., towards left.
* | = अ (vowel)
* \ = ए (vowel)
* ⊛ = त (consonant)
So, seal inscription मह इ न्द अ ए त can be read as 'महेन्दैत'.
(द+इ = दे) (न्द+अ+ए = न्दै)
(दैत्य means demon)

The seal/ tablet inscription is महेन्दैत (Mahendaita). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right is vowel इ (i). The 3rd symbol from right is word न्द (nda) as explained in image. The 4th symbol from right is vowel अ (a). The 5th symbol from right is vowel ए (e). The leftmost symbol represents consonant त (ta). The seal inscription मह इ न्द् ए त can be read as "महेन्दैत (Mahendaita)". So, the seal inscription meaning is "The Great Demon". The Demon name is not inscribed but the seal/ tablet is carved with a animal, which have different animal body parts shown in one.

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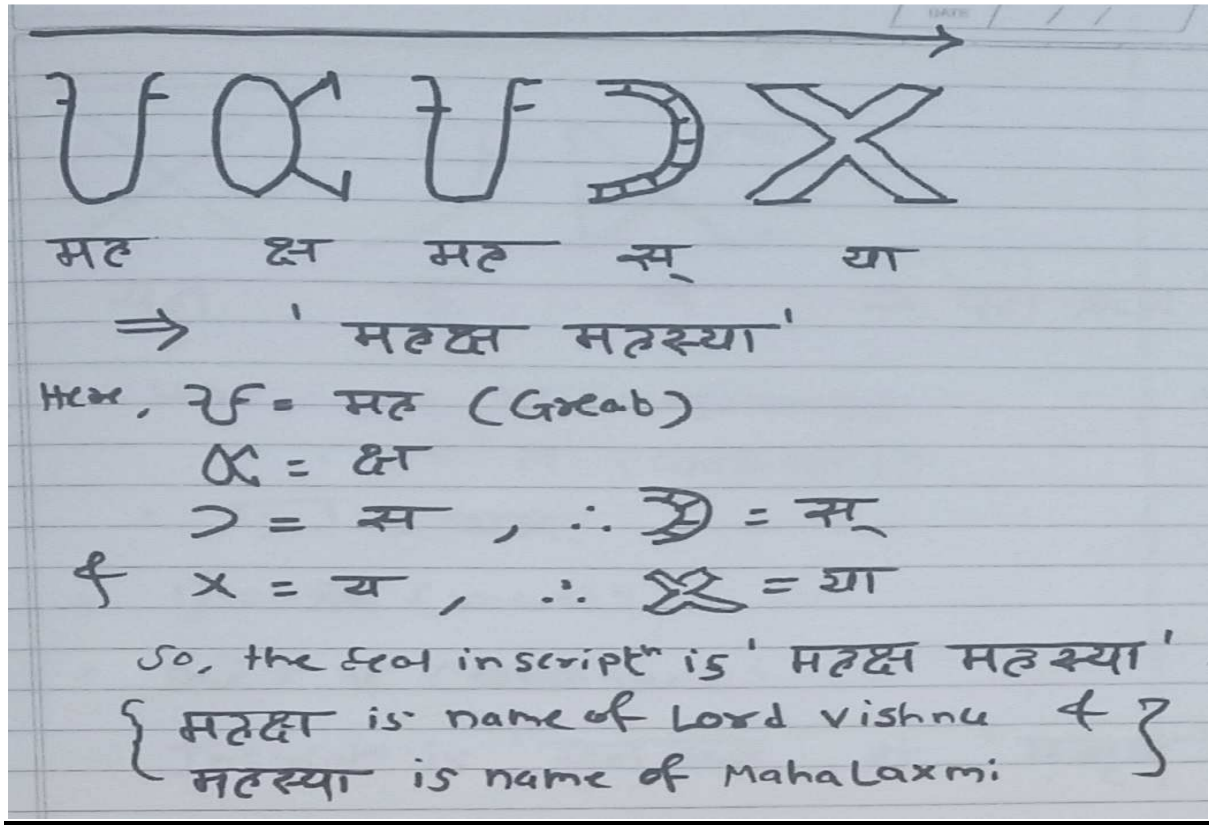
58) महक्ष महस्या (Mahakṣa Mahasyā)(Seal no.M-1111 a):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is महक्ष महस्या (Mahakṣa Mahasyā). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost and 3rd symbol from left represents word मह (Maha), means Great.The 2nd symbol from left represents क्ष (kṣa). The 4th symbol from left is consonant स (sa) with variant, having stripes inside means it is a combined consonant representing स् as explained in image above. The rightmost symbol is consonant य (ya) with 2D variant, representing या (yā). So, the seal inscription मह क्ष मह स् या can be read as "महक्ष महस्या (Mahakṣa Mahasyā)". महक्ष (Mahakṣa) is the name of Lord Vishnu /Narayan (नारायण) and महस्या (Mahasyā) is name of Goddess Laxmi (लक्ष्मी). In today's time, we worship this divine couple as लक्ष्मी नारायण.

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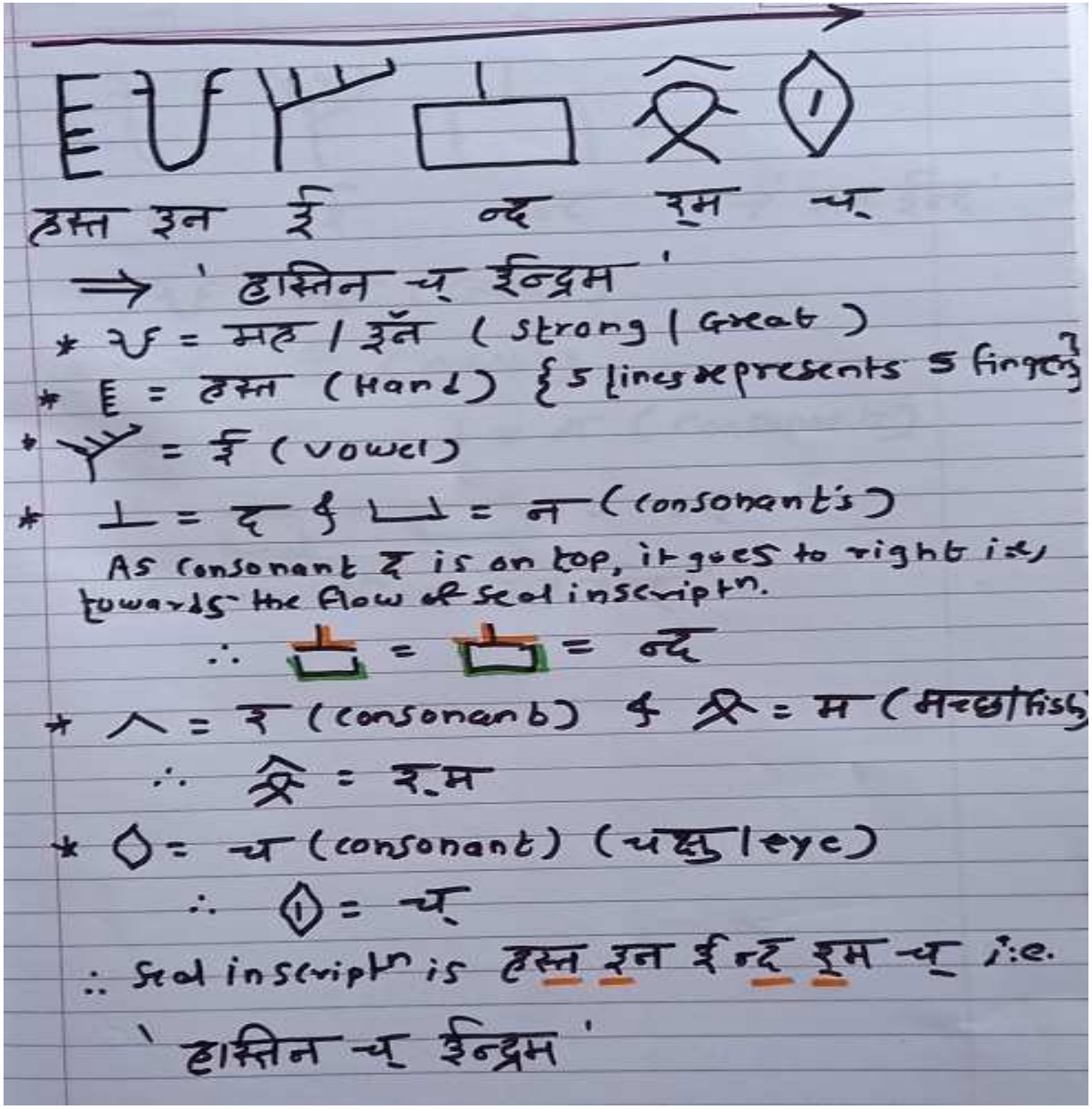
59) हस्तिन च् ईन्द्रम (Hastina c Īndrama):-


हस्त इन ई न्द र्म च्
⇒ 'हास्तिन च् ईन्द्रम'
* = महत् / इनॅ (strong / Great)
* = हस्त (Hand) {5 lines represents 5 fingers}
* = ई (vowel)
* = द् & = न् (consonants)
As consonant द् is on top, it goes to right i.e. towards the flow of seal inscriptn.
∴ = = न्द
* = र् (consonant) & = म (मत्स्य/fish)
∴ = र्म
* = च् (consonant) (चक्षु/eye)
∴ = च्
∴ Seal inscriptn is हस्त इन ई न्द र्म च् i.e.
'हास्तिन च् ईन्द्रम'

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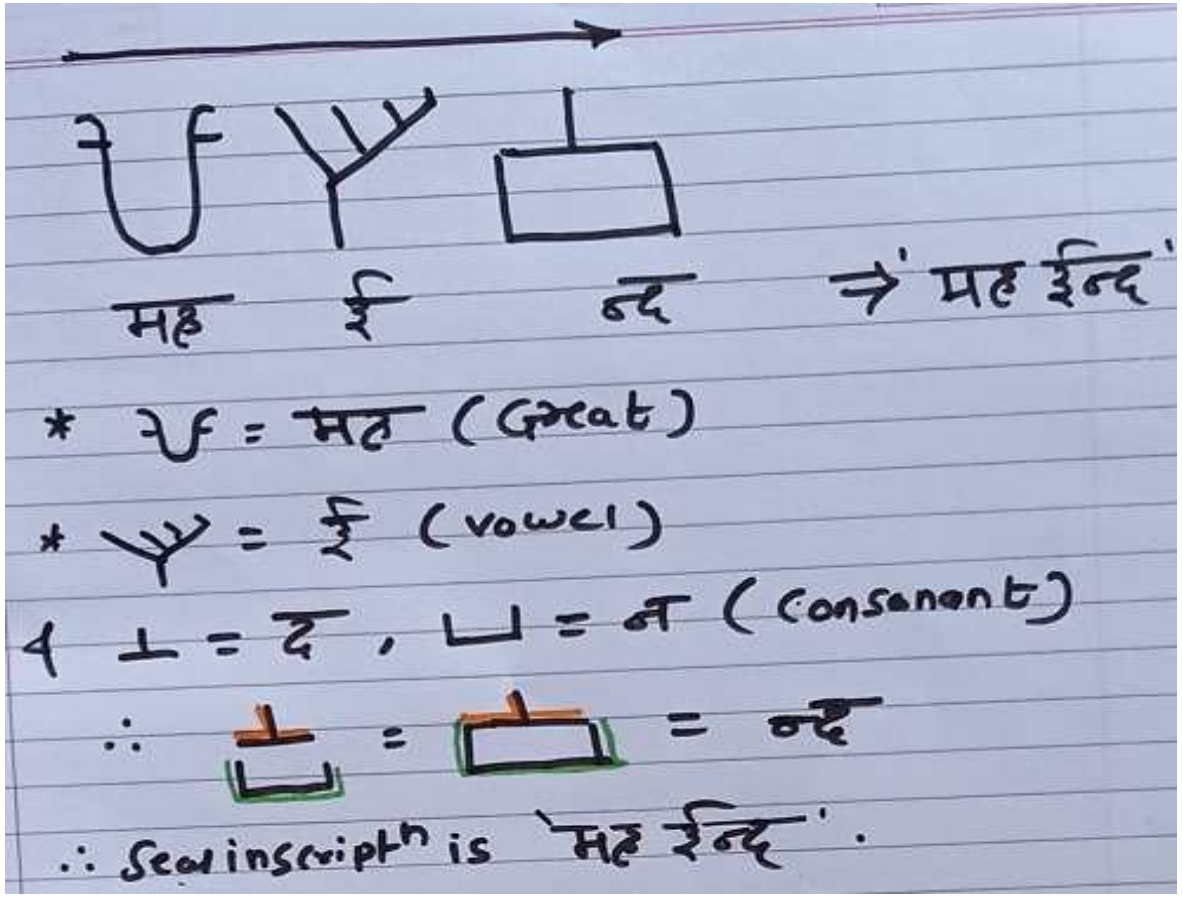
The seal/ tablet inscription is हस्तिन च् ईन्द्रम (Hastina c Īndrama). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word हस्त, means Hand. The 2nd symbol from left represents word इन (ina), means Great/ Strong in Sanskrit {which is same as महत्, meaning Great/ Strong}. The 3rd symbol from left is vowel ई (Ī). The 4th symbol from left is न्द (nda) as explained in image above. The 5th symbol from left is word र्-म (rma). The rightmost symbol is consonant च (ca) with variant, representing halant consonant च् (c). So, the seal inscription from left to right "हस्त इन ई न्द र् म च्" can be read as "हस्तिन च् ईन्द्रम" means "An Elephant and Indra". ईन्द्रम (Indrama) is a name of God of Rain in Vedic Hinduism. Consonant च् (c) means "And" and हस्तिन means "An Elephant" in Sanskrit. Airavat (5 Headed Divine Elephant) is the vehicle of Lord Indra.

60) मह ईन्द (Maha Īnd) (Seal no.2600, 5404, 6128, M-1452 B):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is मह ईन्द (Maha Īnda). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The middle symbol is vowel ई (Ī). The rightmost symbol is word न्द (nda) as explained in image. So, the seal inscription from left to right मह ई न्द can be read as "मह ईन्द (Maha Īnd)", means "The Great Inda (Indra)".

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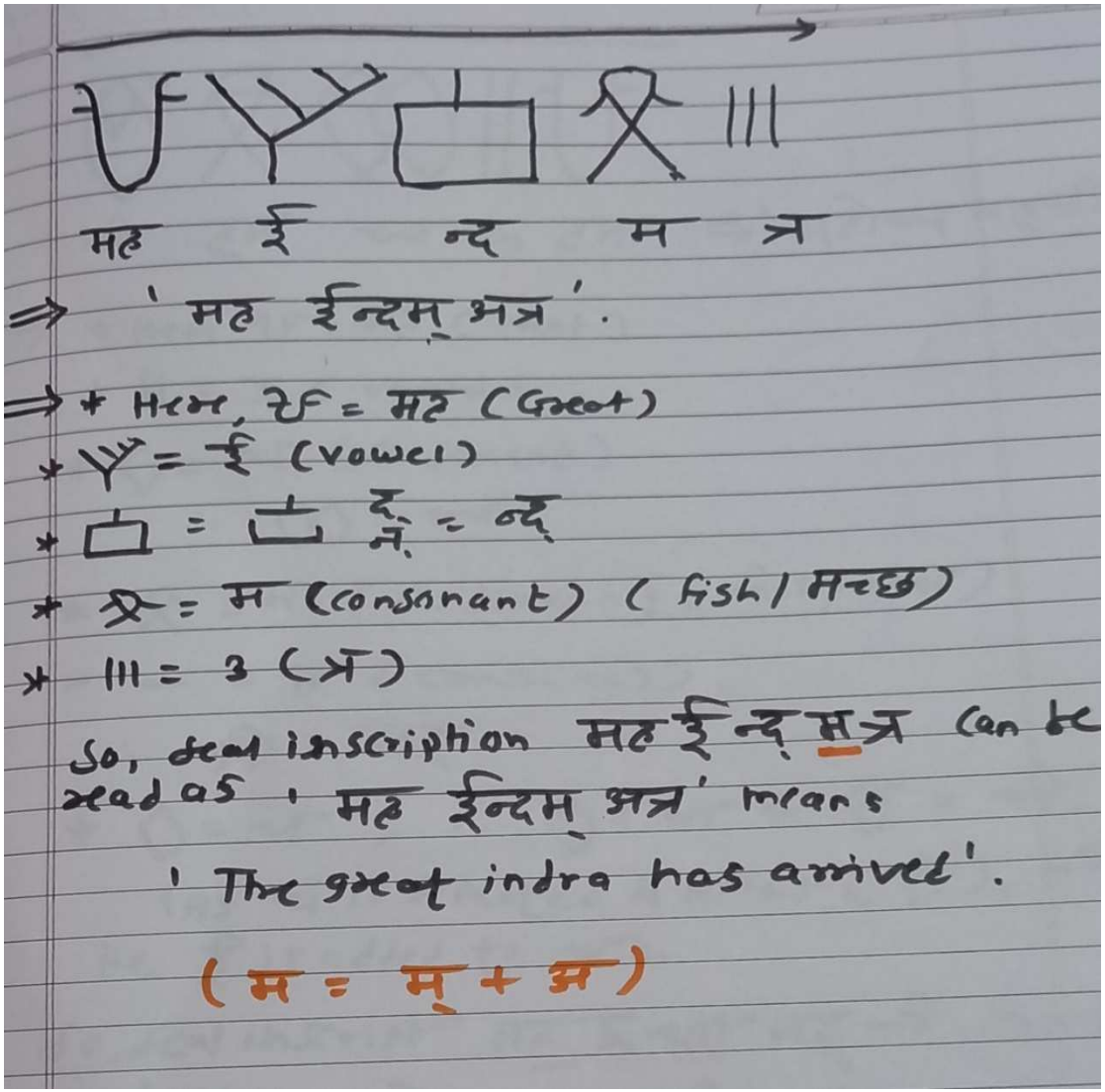
61) मह ईन्दम् अत्र (Maha Īndam Atra) (Seal no.M-605 A):-


मह ई न्द म त्र
⇒ 'मह ईन्दम् अत्र'.
⇒ * = मह (Great)
* = ई (vowel)
* = न्द
* = म (consonant) (fish / मच्छ)
* = 3 (त्र)
So, seal inscription मह ईन्द म त्र can be read as 'मह ईन्दम् अत्र' means 'The great indra has arrived'.
(म = म् + अ)

The seal/ tablet inscription is मह ईन्दम् अत्र (Maha Īndam Atra). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol is मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left is vowel ई (Ī). The 3rd symbol from left is न्द (nda) as explained in image. The 4th fish like symbol from left is consonant म (ma). The rightmost symbol is three short lines symbol representing Number 3, which is called as त्र (tra) in Sanskrit. So, the inscription from left to right मह ई न्द म त्र can be read as "मह ईन्दम् अत्र (Maha Īndam Atra)". मह ईन्दम् (Maha Īndam) means "The Great Indra" and अत्र (Atra) means "Here or Arrived" in Sanskrit. So, seal inscription meaning is "The Great Indra is here Or The Great Indra has arrived".

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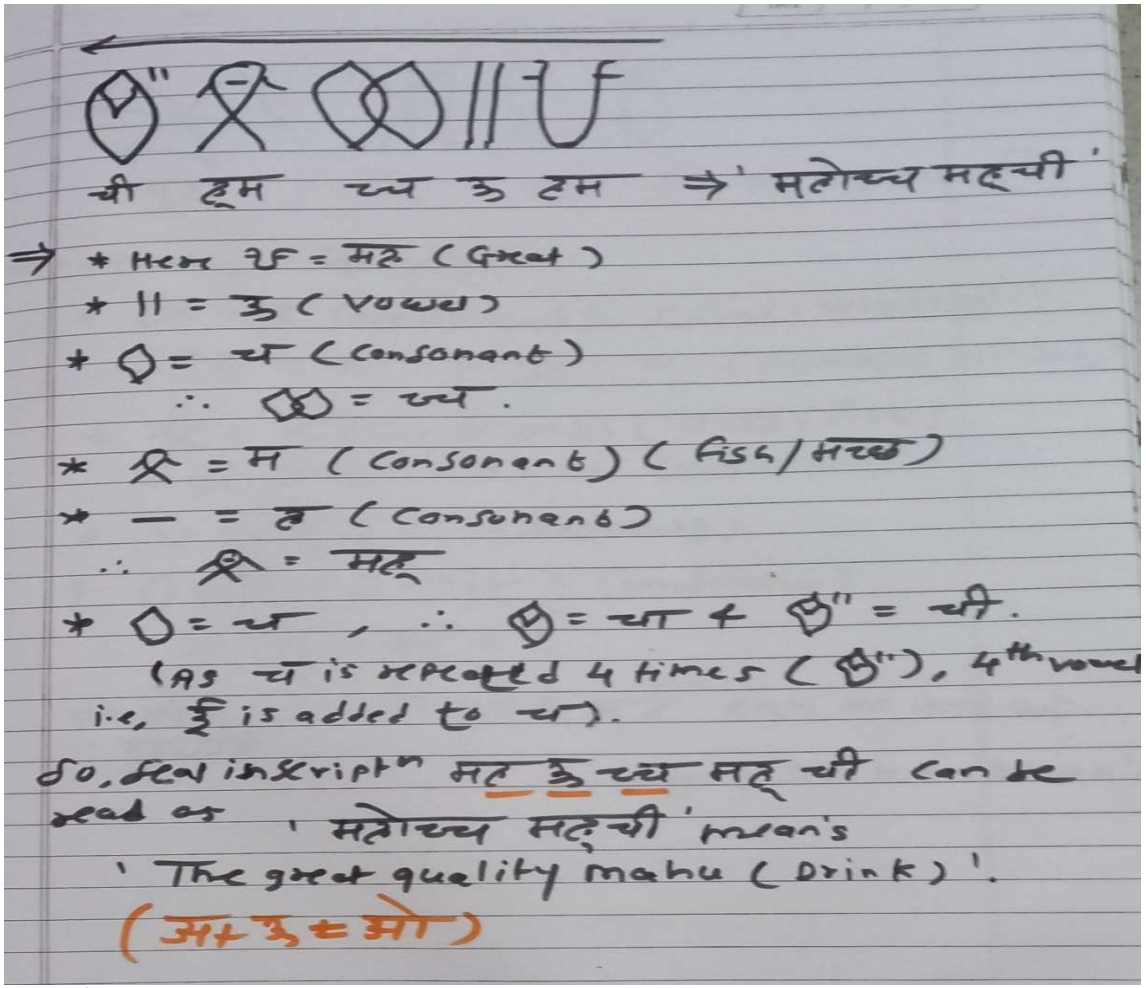
62) महोच्च महची (Mahocca MahcĪ):-


ची ह्म च्च ऊ ह्म ⇒ 'महोच्च महची'
* Hom ह्म = मह (Great)
* ॥ = ऊ (Vowel)
* ⊖ = च (Consonant)
∴ ⊖ = च्च.
* ⊗ = म (Consonant) (Fish/मच्छ)
* — = ह (Consonant)
∴ ⊗ = मह्
* ⊖ = च, ∴ ⊖ = चा + ⊖" = ची.
(As च is repeated 4 times (⊖"), 4th vowel i.e, ई is added to च).
So, Seal inscription मह ऊ च्च मह् ची can be read as 'महोच्च महची' mean's 'The great quality mahu (Drink)'.
(अ+ऊ=ओ)

The seal/ tablet inscription is महोच्च महची (Mahocca MahcĪ). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right is vowel ऊ (ū). The 3rd symbol from right is a combined symbol representing च्च (cca). The 4th fish symbol from right is consonant म (ma) with a variant, representing word मह् (Mah). Horizontal line inside consonant म (ma) represents consonant ह (ha). As consonant ह (ha) is in consonant म (ma), means ह (ha) is halant i.e.ह् (h). The leftmost symbol represents word ची (cĪ), which is a variant of consonant च (ca). As consonant च (ca) is repeated four times, 4th vowel of Sanskrit i.e.ई (Ī) is added to consonant च (ca). So, seal inscription from right to left मह ऊ च्च मह् ची can be read as "महोच्च महची (Mahocca MahcĪ)" which means "The Great Quality (Alcoholic Drink of) of Mahu".

Here, महोच्च (Mahocca) means Great/ High (Quality in this context) and महची (MahcĪ) means "of Mahu" (A plant named Mahu, from which an alcoholic drink is made in rural areas of India). The end word ची (cĪ) means "of".

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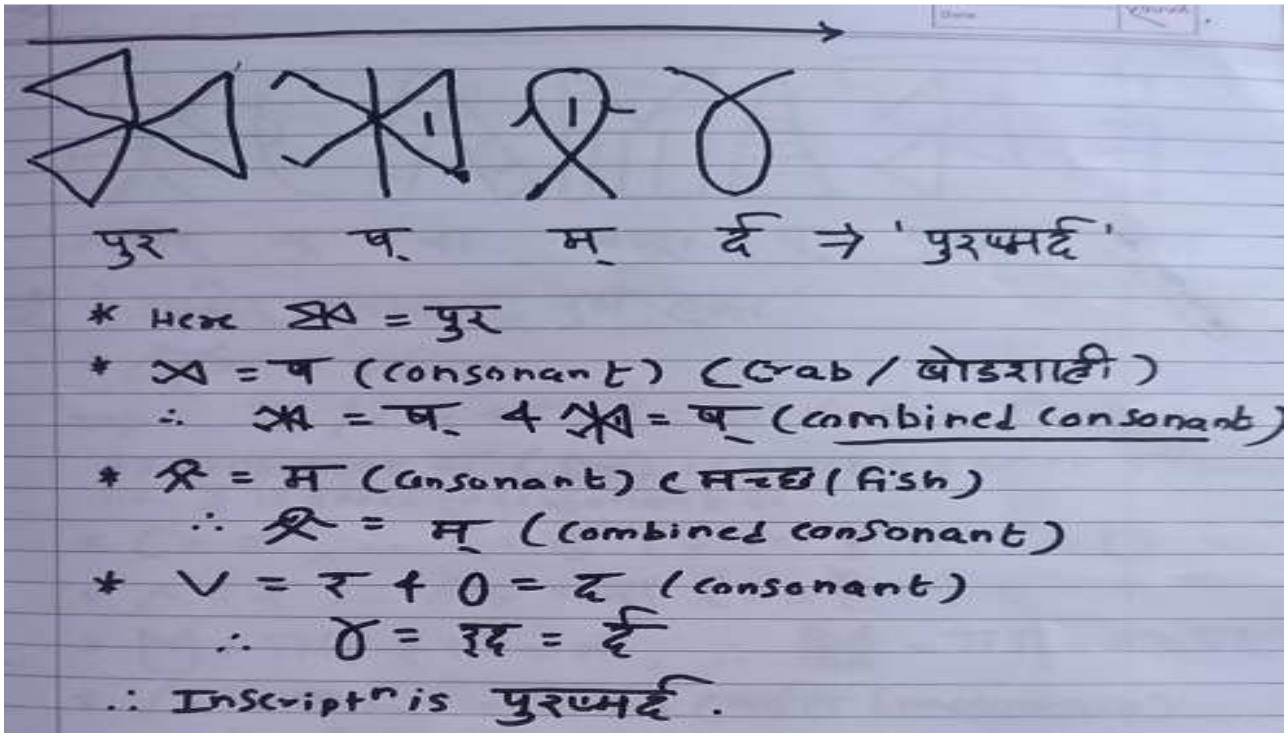
63) पुरष्मर्द (Puraṣmarda) (Seal no.M-1186 A):-


पुर ष् म् र्द → 'पुरष्मर्द'
* Hex = पुर
* = ष (consonant) (Crab / बोडशाही)
∴ = ष् + = ष् (combined consonant)
* = म (Consonant) (मच्छ (fish)
∴ = म् (combined consonant)
* V = र + 0 = द (consonant)
∴ = द्र = र्द
∴ Inscriptn is पुरष्मर्द .

The seal/ tablet inscription is पुरष्मर्द (Puraṣmarda). This seal inscription can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word पुर (Pura). The 2nd symbol from left is consonant ष (ṣa) with variant, representing a halant/ combined consonant ष् (ṣ). The 3rd fish like symbol from left is consonant म (ma) with variant, representing a combined consonant म् (m). The rightmost symbol represents word र्द (rda). The "V" shaped symbol represents Consonant र (ra), which is on the top of consonant द (da). Hence, consonant र (ra) is halant i.e. र् (r). So, the seal inscription from left to right पुर ष् म् र्द can be read as "पुरष्मर्द (Puraṣmarda)". पुरुष (Puruṣa) means Man (Human) and मर्द (marda) means a violent stroke. So, seal inscription meaning is "A violent stroke on a Man".

This inscription represents पुरुष्मेध यज्ञ/ Human Sacrifice ritual, but only symbolically. If we see the image carved on the seal/ tablet, the Ram {मेष (Meṣa)/ मेढा (Medha)} have a human face and head of a ram is placed on a small stool. So, the sacrifice of ram has been done, to symbolically represent Human Sacrifice. Ram is the vehicle of Lord Agni, The god of fire. Lord Agni appeared in his Rohitasva form with 7 horses, in form of 7 leafs of Ashvatta (Pipal) tree as seen on the right corner of the tablet. The Yajna Kund (यज्ञ कुंड) is carved below the tree. The king and 7 sages are shown praising the God of Fire.

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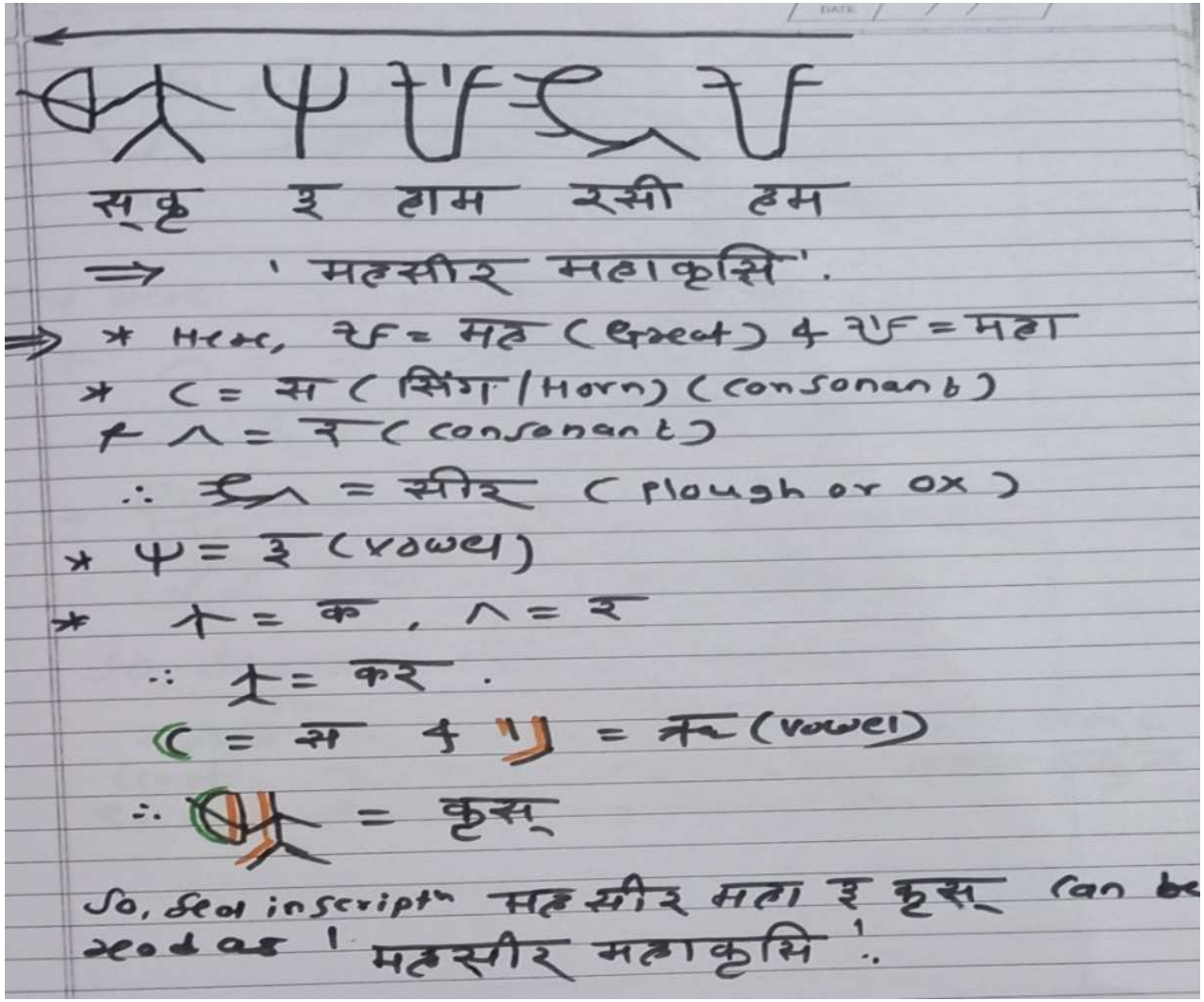
64) महसीर महाकृसि (MahasĪra Mahākṛsi) (Seal no.2449):-



The seal inscription is महसीर महाकृसि (MahasĪra Mahākṛsi). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right is a pictorial representation of Plough, called as सीर (SĪra), also means an Ox. The 3rd symbol from right is word मह (Maha) with variant, representing महा (Mahā). A single line variant means consonant ह (ha) of word मह (Maha) repeated twice. Hence, 2nd vowel i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant ह (ha), which makes it महा (Mahā). The 4th symbol from right is vowel इ (i). The rightmost symbol is word कृस् (kṛs) as explained in image. So, the seal inscription is मह सीर महा इ कृस् can be read as "महसीर महाकृसि (MahasĪra Mahākṛsi)".

MahasĪra means Great Plough or Great Ox and Mahākṛsi can be read/ identified as महाकृषि (Mahākṛṣi), means Great Farming. So, the meaning of the seal inscription is "Great Plough, Great Farming" or "Great Ox, Great Farming".

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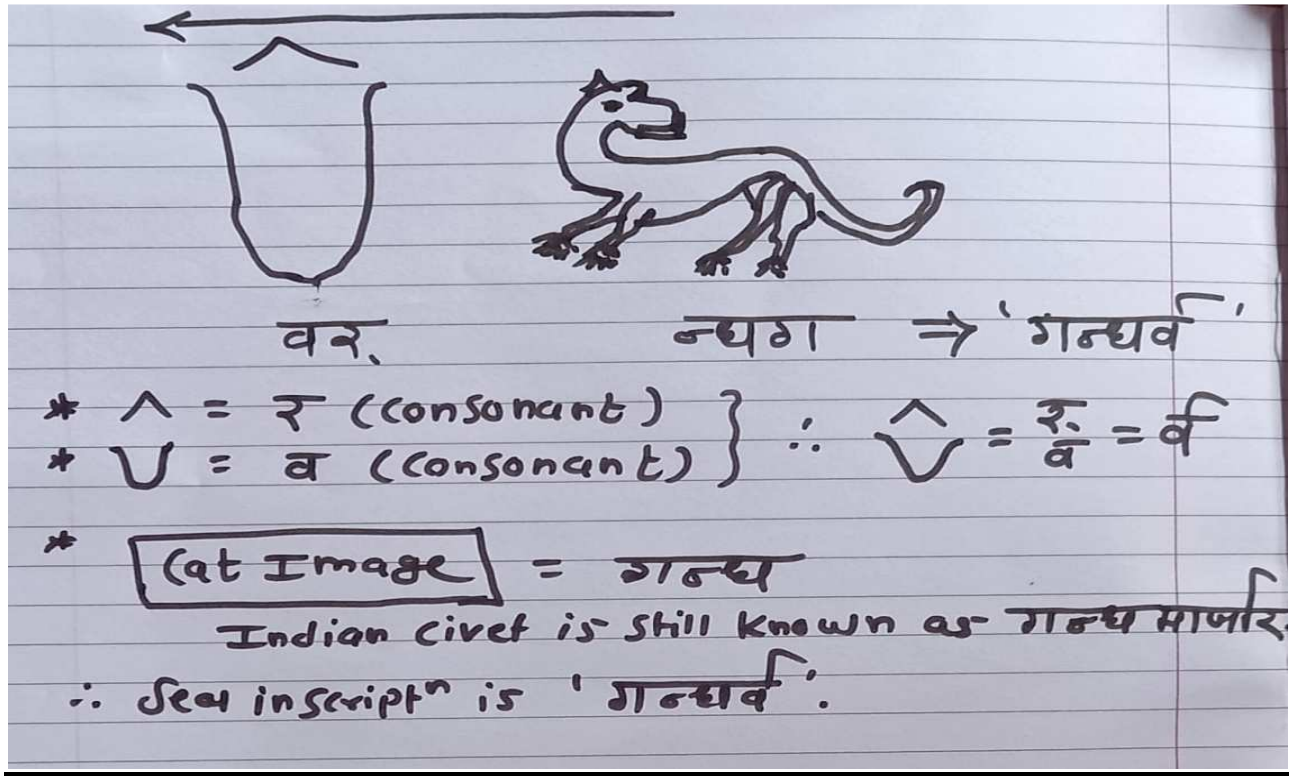
65) गन्धर्व (Gandharva) (Seal no.M-478 B):-


वर्
न्यग
गन्धर्व
* ^ = र (consonant)
* U = व (consonant)
∴ Û = र् + व = र्व
* Cat Image = गन्ध
Indian Civet is still known as गन्ध मार्जार
∴ Seal inscription is 'गन्धर्व'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is गन्धर्व (Gandharva). This seal can be read from right to left. The right symbol is a pictorial representation of Wild Cat like animal, representing word गन्ध (Gandha). Indian Civet is called as “गन्ध मार्जार”. So, I conclude that that all Cats were known गन्ध मार्जार in IVC. The right symbol represents र्व (rva). The “U” shaped symbol represents consonant व (va) and on top of it, is halant consonant र् (r). So, the seal inscription from right to left गन्ध र् व can be read as “गन्धर्व (Gandharva)". Gandharva’s are Demigods mentioned in Vedic Hindu texts. The carving on the tablet is shown as a man seated on a tree. In next scene, he bifurcate that tree in two parts and those two parts of tree are held by two men. Those two men’s are two गन्धर्व (Gandharva). This story of यमल अर्जुन (Twin tarminalia/ Arjuna tree) is related to Lord Krishna’s life. When Lord Krishna was a kid, he used to do pranks and steal yogurt and butter from different households. So, his mother यशोदा (Yashoda) tie’s him to ऊखळ (Heavy Grinding

Mortar) as a punishment. To get released, Lord Krishna drags the Mortar near the twin Arjuna tree and tries to move to other side from in between the twin trees. Because of size of mortar, he gets stuck there and Lord Krishna's force uproots the twin trees. This is described in religious texts as liberation from curse for two Gandharva brother's नलकुबेर (Nalkubera) and मणिग्रीव (Manigriva), who were cursed by देवऋषि नादरमुनी (Narada Muni). Now, what is shown in this seal is a single tree, bifurcated by a Man and two others holding two parts of it.

So, it means that the story related to Lord Krishna is true but some changes have occurred by the time. There was only one अर्जुन वृक्ष (Arjuna tree) and the यमल (Twin) are actually twin brothers not twin trees. Also, Lord Krushna was not tied to a Grinding Mortar but was punished by his mother Yashoda, by forcing him to seat on branch of tree and leaving him there, as she thought Krishna is a kid and will not come down on his own.

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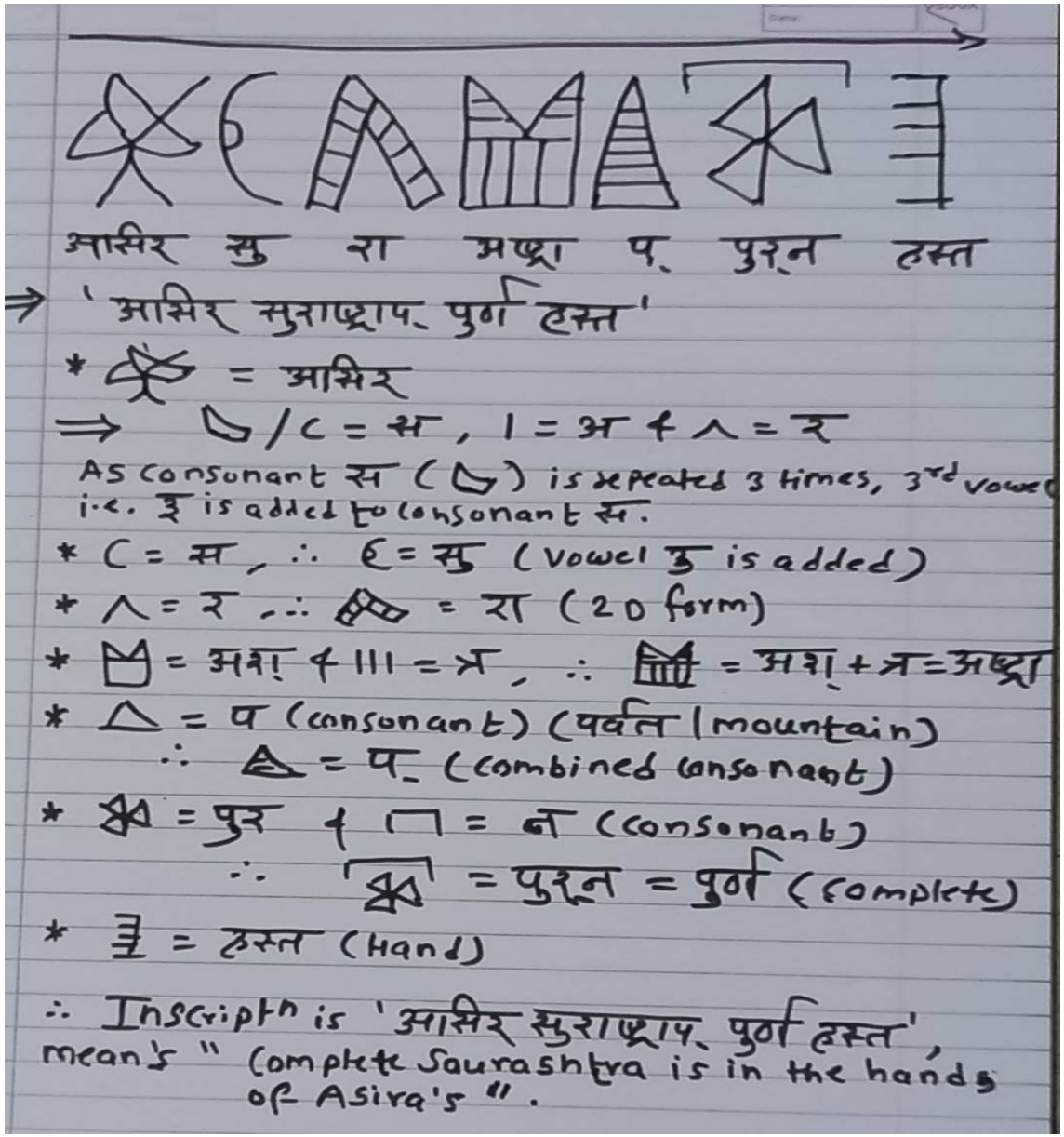
66) असिर सुराष्ट्राप् पुर्ण हस्त (Asira Surāṣṭrap Purṇa Hasta) (Seal/ Tablet no.M-1271 A):-


असिर सु रा अष्ट्रा प् पुर् न हस्त
⇒ 'असिर् सुराष्ट्राप् पुर्ण हस्त'
* = असिर
⇒ / = स, = अ + = र
As consonant स ( ) is repeated 3 times, 3rd vowel i.e. इ is added to consonant स.
* = स, ∴ = सु (vowel उ is added)
* = र ∴ = रा (2D form)
* = अश् + = अष्ट्रा
* = प (consonant) (पर्वत / mountain)
∴ = प् (combined consonant)
* = पुर + = न (consonant)
∴ = पुर्न = पुर्ण (complete)
* = हस्त (Hand)
∴ Inscriptn is 'असिर् सुराष्ट्राप् पुर्ण हस्त', means " Complete Saurashtra is in the hands of Asira's ".

This seal inscription is असिर सुराष्ट्राप् पुर्ण हस्त (Asira Surāṣṭrap Purṇa Hasta). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents word असिर (Asira) as explained in image. The 2nd symbol from left is variant of consonant स (sa), representing word सु (Su) {Vowel उ is added}. The 3rd symbol from left is consonant र (ra) with 2D variant, representing रा (rā). The 4th symbol from left is अष्ट्रा (Aṣtra), which means a Goad, used to control Ram (मेष/ मेढा). The 5th triangular symbol from left is consonant प (pa) {taken from word पर्वत meaning mountain}. The 6th symbol from left is पुर्ण (Purṇa) {पुर् (Pur) न+ (na)} as explained in image. The rightmost symbol is हस्त (Hasta), means Hand {5 Horizontal lines representing 5 fingers}.

So, the seal inscription असिर सु रा अष्ट्रा प् पुर् न हस्त can be read as "असिर सुराष्ट्राप् पुर्ण हस्त (Asira Surāṣṭrap Purṇa Hasta)". It means "The complete Surashtrap (Saurashtra) is in the hands of (under control of) Asirs".

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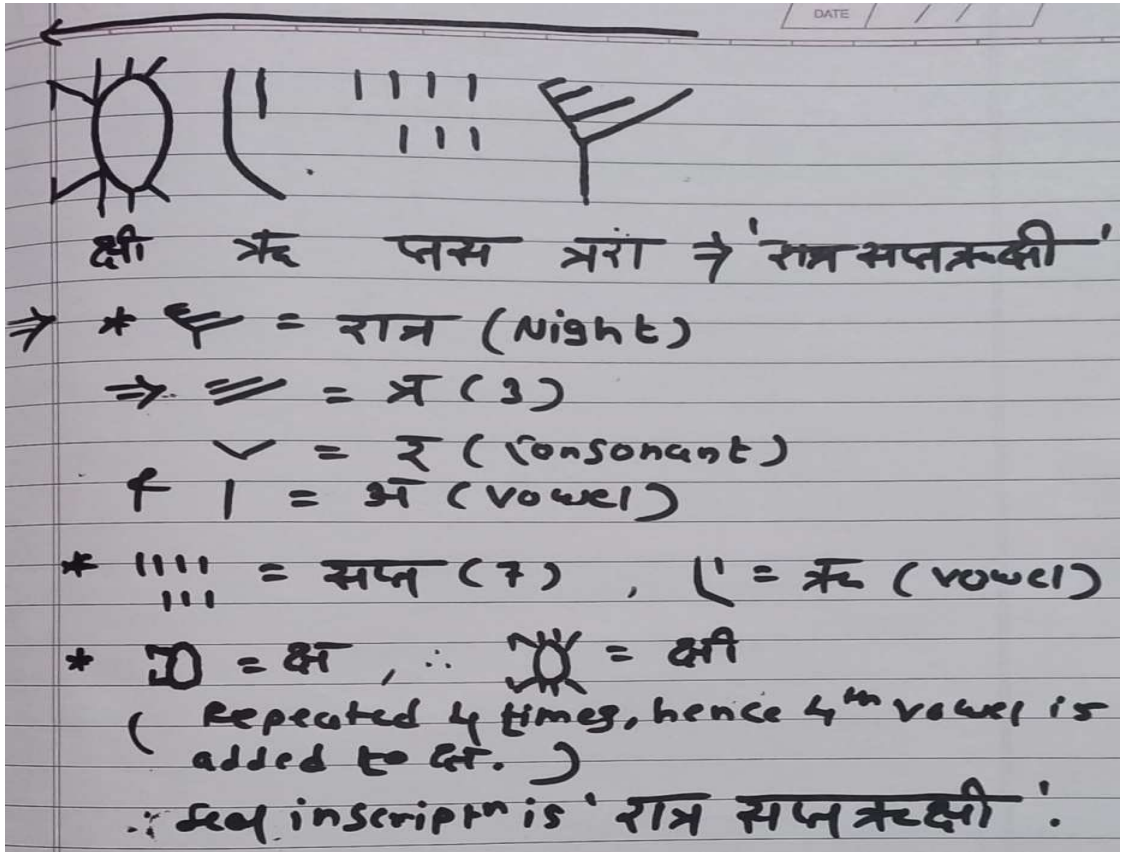
67) रात्र सप्तऋक्षी (Rātra Saptaṛkṣī) (Seal no.H-151 A):-


DATE
क्षी ऋ पास त्रारा ने 'रात्र सप्तऋक्षी'
* = रात्र (Night)
= त्र (3)
= र (Consonant)
= अे (Vowel)
* = सप्त (7) , = ऋ (Vowel)
* = क्ष , ∴ = क्षी
(Repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel is added to क्ष.)
∴ Seal inscription is 'रात्र सप्तऋक्षी'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is रात्र सप्तऋक्षी (Rātra Saptaṛkṣī). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol represents word रात्र (Rātra), means Night as explained in image above {Also represents vowel ई (Ī)}. The 2nd symbol from right is having 7 short lines, representing word सप्त (Sapta). The 3rd symbol from right is vowel ऋ (ṛ). The leftmost symbol represents क्षी (kṣī), which is a variant of क्ष (kṣa). As three lines are added to the basic symbol for क्ष (ksha), it means क्ष (kṣa) is repreated 4 times, hence 4th vowel of Sanskrit language i.e. ई (Ī) is added to क्ष (kṣa), which makes it क्षी (kṣī). So, seal inscription can be read as रात्र सप्तऋक्षी (Rātra Saptaṛkṣī).

रात्र (Rātra) mean Night, सप्त (Sapta) means 7 (7 Sages named to 7 Stars of Ursa Major Constellation) and ऋक्षी (ṛkshī) means a Female Bear in Sanskrit. ऋक्ष (ṛksha)/ ऋक्षी (ṛkshī) is used as a synonym to represent Star/ Constellation in Rigveda. The Big Dipper of Ursa Major constellation was named as सप्तऋषी (Saptaṛṣī) probably after collapse of IVC, to remember the legacy of 7 Great Sages. During IVC times, Big Dipper of Ursa Major constellation was called as सप्तऋक्षी (SaptaṛkshĪ) i.e. 7 Stars, identified with Female Bear.

In Greek Astronomy also, Ursa Major constellation is shown with Female Bear.

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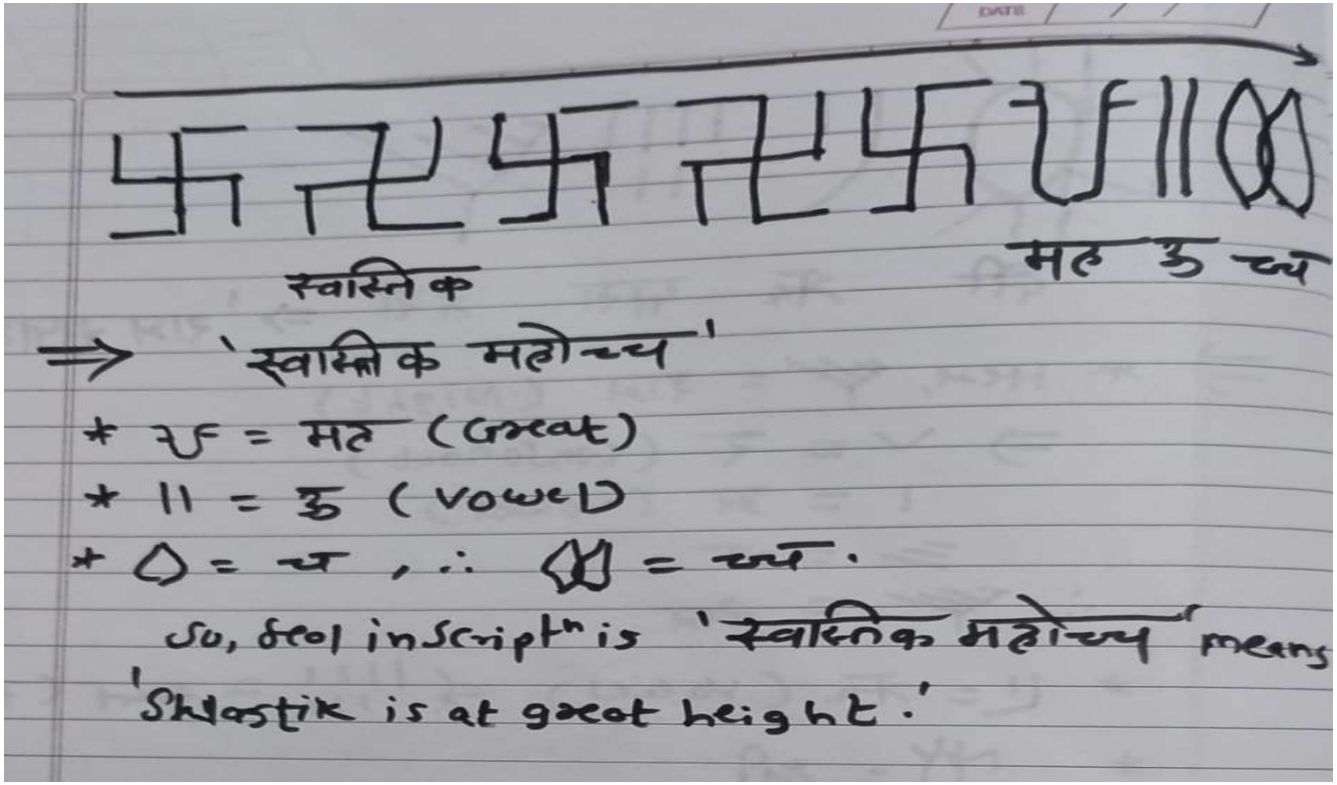
68) स्वस्तिक महोच्च (Swastika Mahocca) (Seal no.H-182 B):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is स्वस्तिक महोच्च (Swastika Mahocca). This seal can be read from left to right. The symbol 1 to 5 from left represents word स्वस्तिक (Swastika). It's a sacred Vedic Hindu religious symbol. The 6th symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 7th symbol represents vowel ऊ (ū). The rightmost symbol represents च्च (cca). This symbol is made up of two combined consonant च (ca). So, the seal inscription स्वस्तिक मह ऊ च्च can be read as "स्वस्तिक महोच्च (Swastika Mahocca)". महोच्च (Mahocca) in this context means "At the Great Height". So, the seal inscription meaning is "Swastika is at the Great Height". I found one video, where connection between Swastika and Saptrishi is explained. If we draw a straight line from pole star upto position Big Dipper of Ursa Major constellation {सप्तऋक्षी (Saptaṛkshī) / सप्तऋषी (Saptaṛṣī)} in four different seasons, it creates an image of स्वस्तिक (Swastika).

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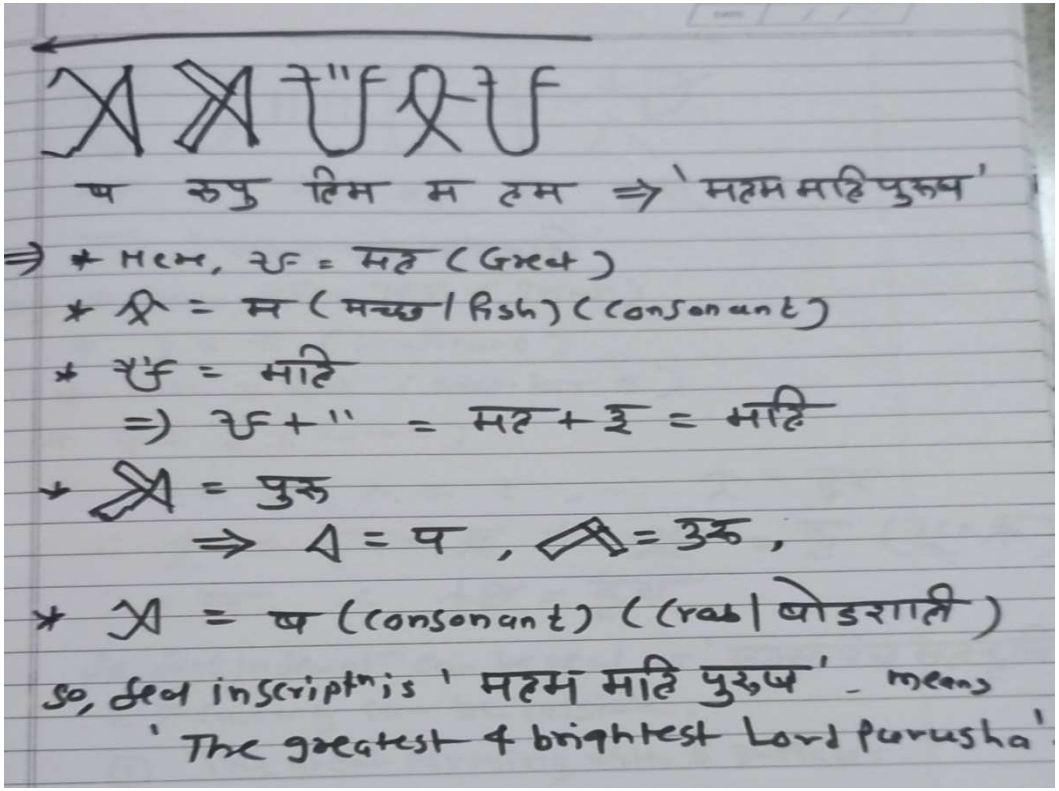
69) महम महि पुरूष (Mahama Mahi Puruṣa) (Seal no.M-304 A):-


ष रु पु हि म ह म ⇒ 'महम महि पुरुष'
⇒ * Hem, ह = मह (Great)
* = म (मच्छ / fish) (consonant)
* = महि
⇒ ह + " = मह + इ = महि
* = पुरु
⇒ = प , = उरु ,
* = ष (consonant) ((rab | षोडशाही)
So, Seal inscription is 'महम महि पुरुष' means
'The greatest & brightest Lord Purusha'

The seal/ tablet inscription is महम महि पुरूष (Mahama Mahi Puruṣa). This inscription can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd fish (मच्छ) symbol from right represents consonant म (ma). The 3rd symbol from right is महि (Mahi). The basic symbol for मह (Maha) have double line variant inside, hence consonant ह (ha) of word मह (Maha) is added with 3rd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. इ (i), which makes it महि (Mahi). The 4th symbol from right is पुरू (Puru). This word is made up of consonant प (pa) and word उरू (Uru). The triangle represents consonant प (pa) {which is taken from word पर्वत meaning Mountain}. The leftmost symbol represents consonant ष (ṣa), which looks like a crab, called as षोडशाही in Sanskrit. So, the seal inscription from right to left मह म महि पुरू ष can be read as “महम महि पुरूष”.

महम (Mahama) means Full Moon (Brightest in this context), महि (Mahi) means Great and पुरूष (Puruṣa) is a name of God. So, the seal inscription meaning is “The Brightest and Greatest Lord Purush”.

Lord Purush is a Cosmic God mentioned in Rigveda. He is also mentioned in उपनिषद (Upnishad). Lord Purush created all living Animals, Humans and Gods. Lord Purusha is shown seating in Yogmudra surrounded by Animals and Humans in this seal.

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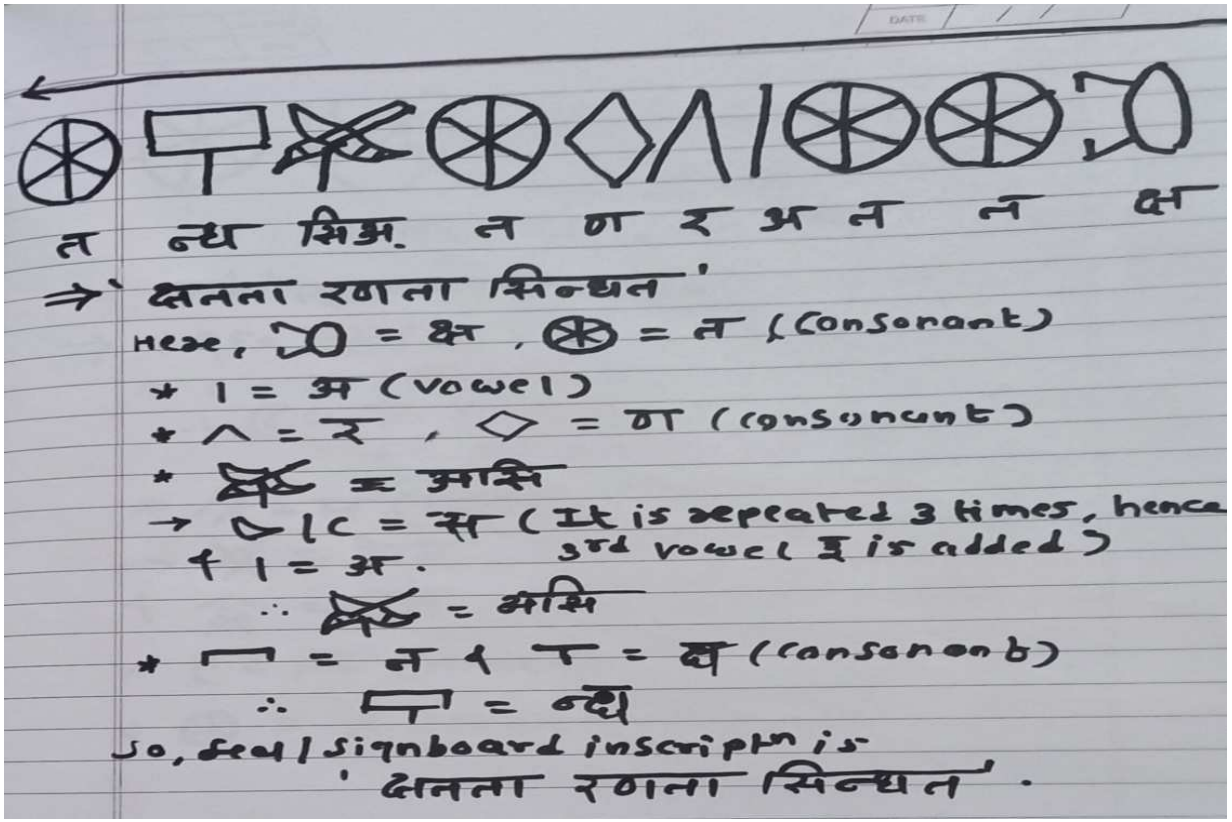
70) क्षतता रणता सिन्धत (Kṣatatā Raṇatā Sindhata) (Dholavira Signboard):-


क्षतता रणता सिन्धत
Here, = क्ष , = त (Consonant)
* = अ (vowel)
* = र , = ण (consonant)
* = असि
→ = स (It is repeated 3 times, hence 3rd vowel इ is added)
+ = अ.
∴ = असि
* = न + = ध (consonant)
∴ = न्ध
So, Seal/signboard inscription is
'क्षतता रणता सिन्धत'.

The Dholavira signboard inscription is क्षतता रणता सिन्धत (Kṣatatā Raṇatā Sindhata). This signboard can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol represents क्ष (Kṣa). The 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 10th symbol represents consonant त (ta). The 4th symbol is a single full length line, representing vowel अ (a). The 5th symbol (Inverted "V"), represents consonant र (ra). The 6th symbol represents Consonant ण (ṇa). The 8th symbol from right represents word असि (Asi). This symbol looks like a man having a Dagger in his hand. Dagger is called as असि (Asi) in Sanskrit. The 9th symbol represents word न्ध (ndha) as explained in image. As symbol for consonant न (na) is on the top, it goes toward left, i.e. towords the flow of the seal inscription. So the Dholavira signboard inscription क्ष त त अ र ण त असि न्ध त can be read as "क्षतता रणता सिन्धत (Kṣatatā Raṇatā Sindhata)". क्षतता (Kṣatatā) means नुकसान (Damage), रणता (Raṇatā) means at War, सिन्धत (Sindhata) means "In Sindh". The meaning of this inscription is "The Damage happened in the war in Sindh".

As the inscription found near inner Gate of Dholavira (an ancient settlement of IVC), the signboard was probably placed near Gates as an informatory signboard to aware the Businessman/ visitors of nearby area about what happened to the city and why everything in the city is disturbed.

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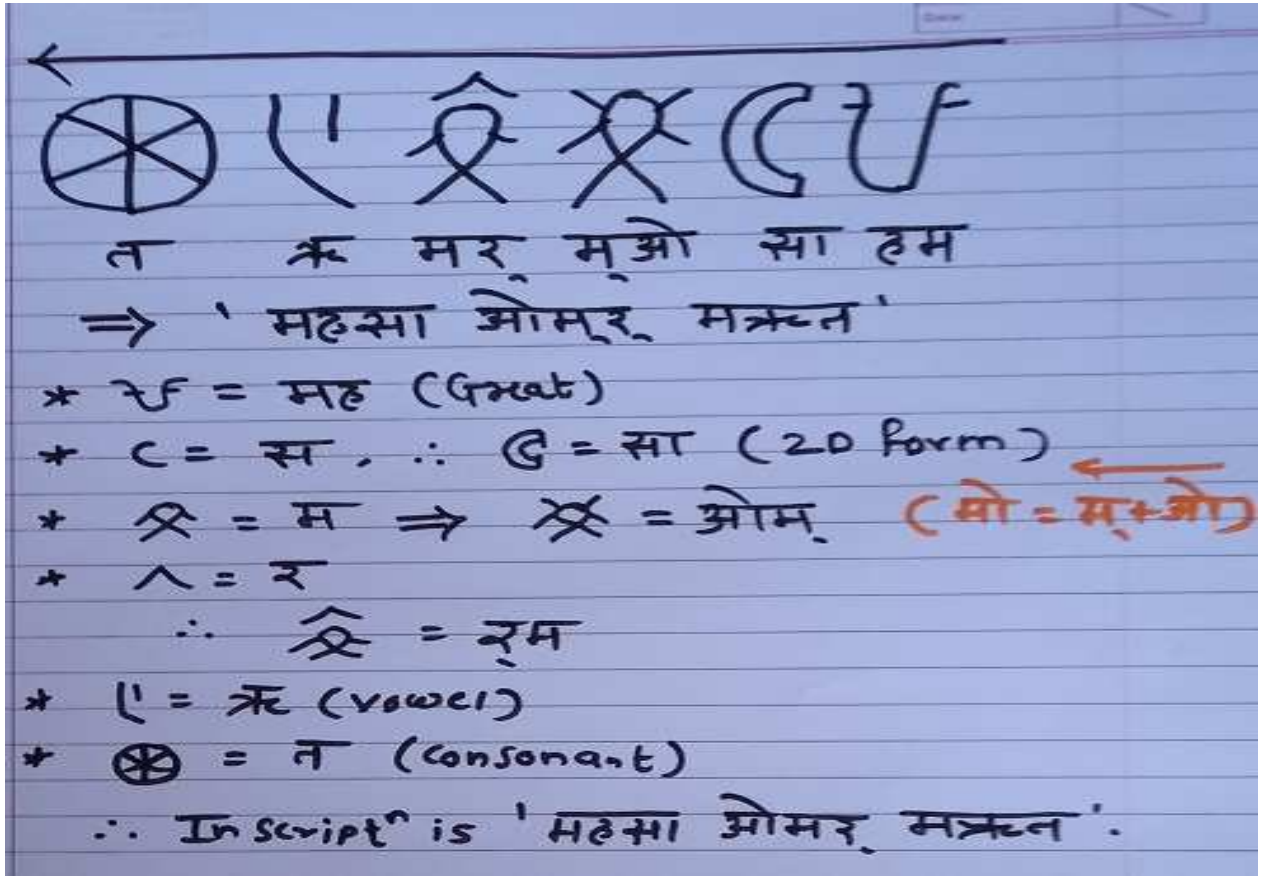
71) महसा ओमर् मऋत (Mahasā Omr Maṛta) (Seal no.2326):-



The seal inscription is महसा ओमर् मऋत (Mahasā Omr Maṛta). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right is consonant स (sa) with variant, representing सा (sā). As consonant स (sa) is in 2D form, it means consonant स (sa) is repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. आ (ā) is added to consonant (sa), which makes it सा (sā). The 3rd symbol from right is ओम् (Om), which is a sacred symbol of Vedic Hinduism. The 4th fish like symbol from right with variant, represents र्-म (rma). {The cap symbol (Inverted "V") is halant consonant र् (r) and basic fish symbol is consonant म (ma)}. The 5th symbol from right is vowel ऋ (ṛ). The leftmost symbol is consonant त (ta). So, the seal inscription from right to left मह सा ओम् र् म ऋ त can be read as "महसा ओमर् मऋत (Mahasā Omr Maṛta)". महसा (Mahasā) can be identified as Maheśa (Lord Shiva). ओमर् (Omr) means Long Lived (Arabic word) and मऋत (Maṛta) are Stroam Deities and Sons of Lord Rudra. So, the seal inscription meaning is "Lord Shiva's Long Lived Maruts". It also means Rudra and Maheśa (Shiva) are same god with different names.

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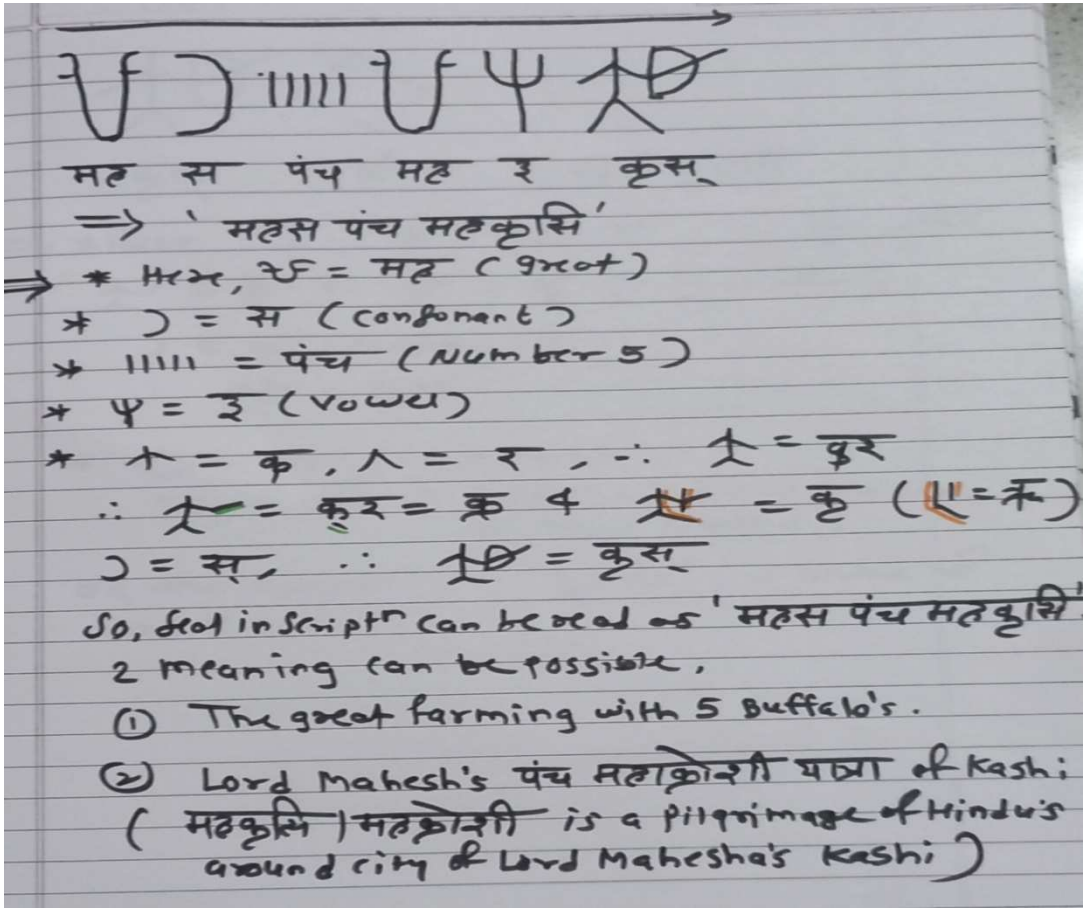
72) महस पंच महकृसि (Mahasa Pṁc Mahakṛsi) (Seal no.M-878 a):-

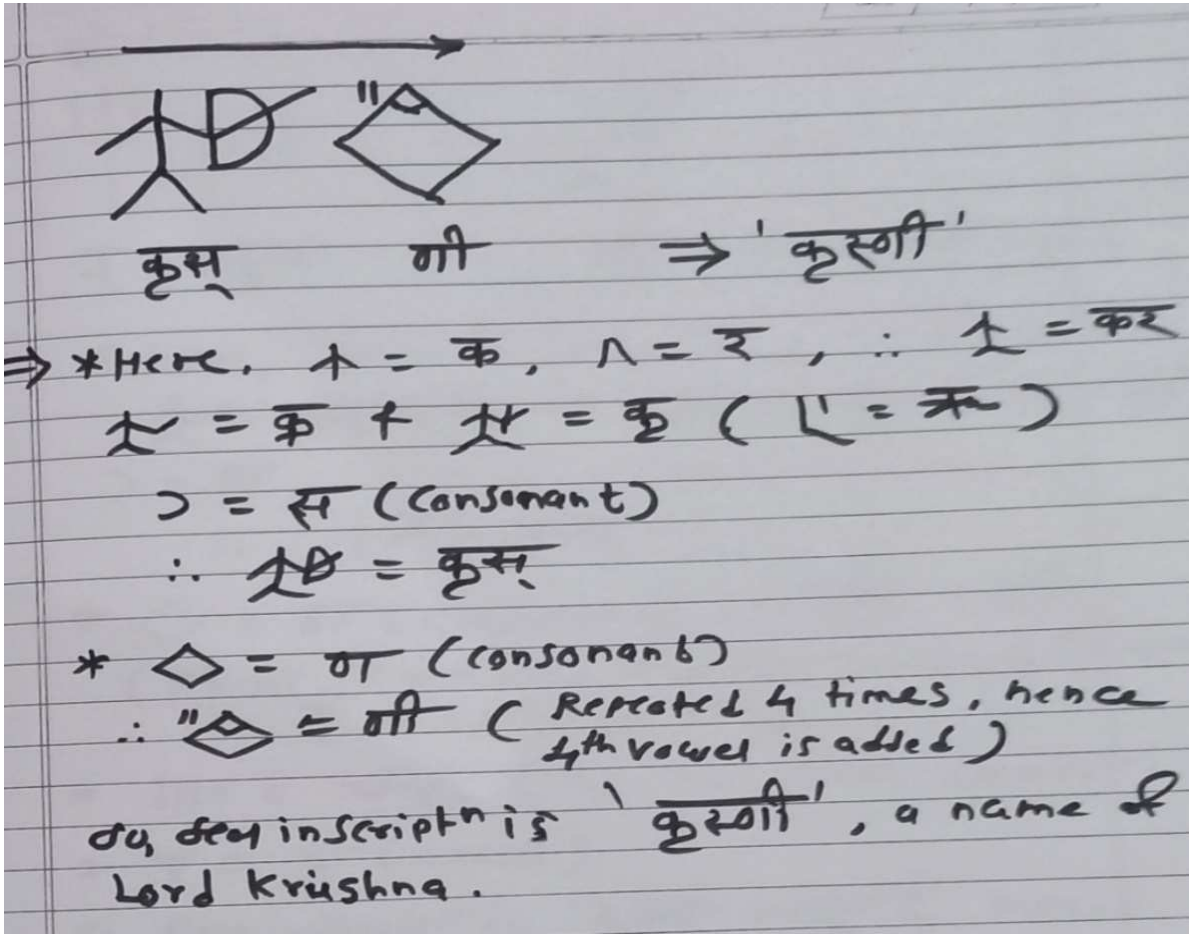

मह स पंच मह इ कृस्
⇒ 'महस पंच महकृसि'
* = मह (great)
* = स (consonant)
* = पंच (Number 5)
* = इ (vowel)
* = क, = र, ∴ = कृर
∴ = कृर = क्र & = कृ (ॄ = र)
= स्, ∴ = कृस्
So, Seal inscription can be read as 'महस पंच महकृसि'
2 meaning can be possible,
① The great farming with 5 Buffalo's.
② Lord Mahesh's पंच महाक्रोशी यात्रा of Kashi
(महकृसि / महक्रोशी is a pilgrimage of Hindu's around city of Lord Mahesha's Kashi)

The seal/ tablet inscription is महस पंच महकृसि (Mahasa Pṁc Mahakṛsi). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol is word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left is consonant स (sa) {This symbol looks like Horn, which is called सिंग (singa) in Indic Language.}. The 3rd symbol is five short lines symbol representing word पंच (Pṁc), meaning Number 5. The 4th symbol from left is again मह (Maha). The 5th symbol from left is vowel इ (i). The rightmost symbol represents word कृस् (kṛs) as explained in image. So, seal inscription from left to right मह स पंच मह **इ कृस्** can be read as महस पंच महकृसि (Mahasa Pṁc Mahakṛsi). Here, two different interpretations are possible:-

1) महस (Mahasa) can be identified as Mahesh, a name of Lord Shiva, पंच महकृसि (Pṁc Mahakṛsi) can be identified as पंच महाक्रोशी (Pṁc Mahakṛoṣi). {A Sacred Pilgrimage site for Vedic Hindu peoples around Ancient City of Kashi (Varanasi) mentioned in Vedas}. So, the seal inscription meaning is "Lord Mahesha's Panch Mahakroshi Pilgrimage (Kashi)".

२) महस (Mahasa) can be read/ identified as म्हैस (Mhaisa) meaning Buffalo, पंच (Pṁc) means 5, महकृसि (Mahakṛsi) means Great Farming. So, the inscription meaning is "The Great Farming with 5 Buffalo's". **********

73) कृस्णी (Kṛsṇī) (Seal no.6114):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is कृस्णी (Kṛsṇī). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol represents word कृस् (Kṛs) as explained in image. The right symbol is consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing णी (ṇī). As basic symbol of consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel of Sanskrit i.e. ई (Ī) is added to consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णी (ṇī). So, the seal inscription from left to right कृस् णी can be read as "कृस्णी (Kṛsṇī)". This word कृस्णी (Kṛsṇī) can be read/ identified with the name "कृष्ण (Kṛṣṇa)". So, the name कृस्णी (Kṛsṇī) is either changed to कृष्ण (Kṛṣṇa) by the time or name कृस्णी (Kṛsṇī) itself was written in local dialect from original word कृष्ण (Kṛṣṇa) in this IVC seal. Any ways, it proves existence of Lord Krushna before or during IVC times. This means, Mahabharata is history of Ancient India and Mahabharata happened atleast before 1900 BCE, because most of the seal are made in mature period of IVC i.e. in between 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE.

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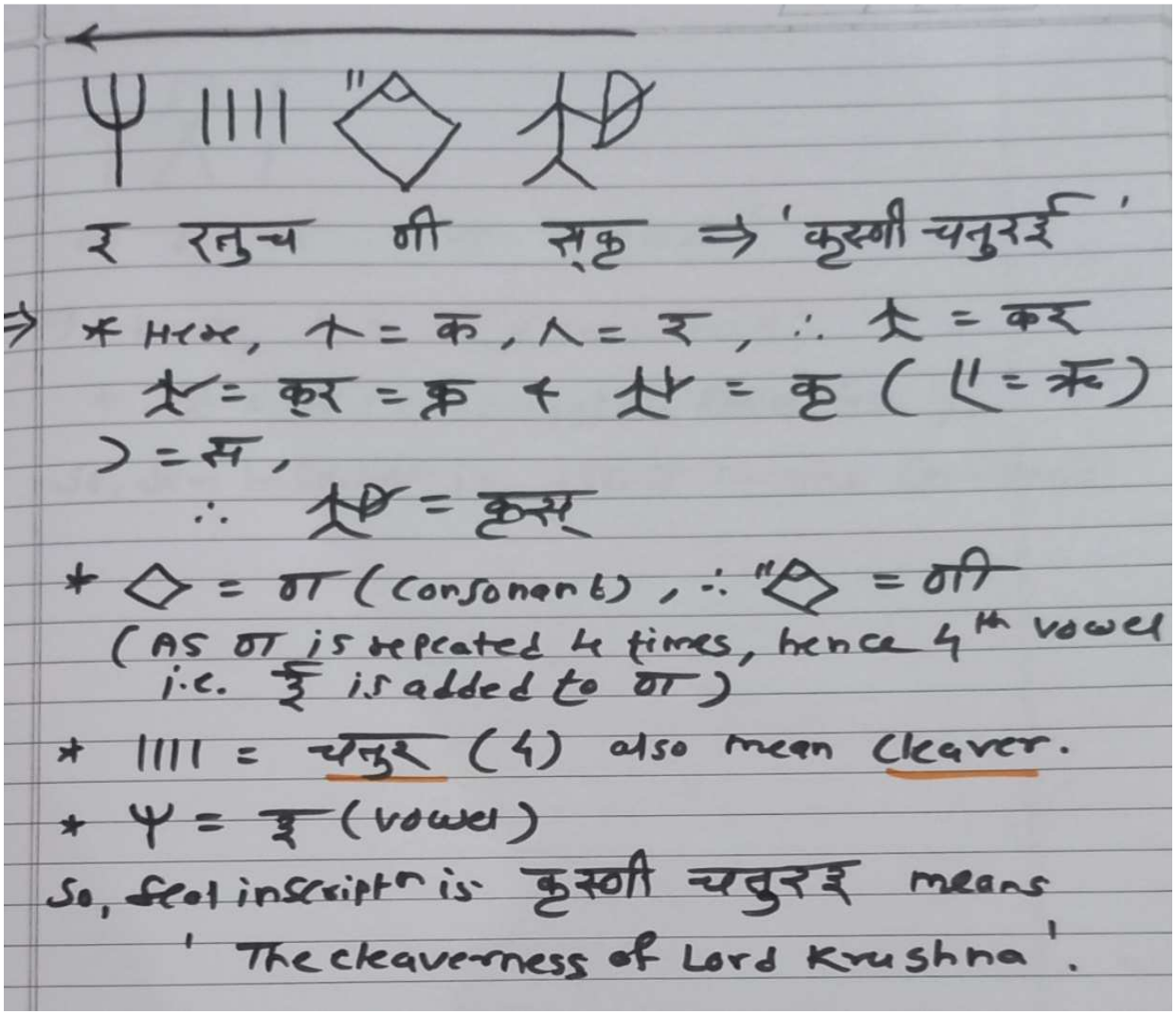
74) कृस्णी चतुरइ (Kṛsṇī Caturai) (Seal no.H-55 a) :-


र रनुच णी स्कृ ⇒ 'कृस्णी चतुरइ'
* Here, = क, = र, ∴ = कर
= कर = क् + = कृ (= ऋ)
) = स,
∴ = कृस्
* = ण (consonant), ∴ = णी
(As ण is repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel
i.e. ई is added to ण)
* IIII = चतुर (4) also mean Cleaver.
* = इ (vowel)
So, Seal inscription is कृस्णी चतुरइ means
'The cleaverness of Lord Krushna'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is कृस्णी चतुरइ (Kṛsṇī Caturai). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is कृस् (Kṛs) as explained in the image. The 2nd symbol from right is consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing word णी (ṇī). The 3rd symbol from right is four short line symbol representing Number 4, called as चतुर (Catura) in Sanskrit. But, चतुर (Catura) also means Cleaver in Sanskrit. The leftmost symbol is vowel

इ (i). So, the seal inscription कृस् णी चतुर इ can be read as “कृस्णी चतुरइ (Kṛsṇī Caturai)”. कृस्णी (Kṛsṇī) is a name of Lord Krushna and चतुरइ (Caturai) means Cleverness. This inscription meaning is “The cleverness of Lord Krushna”.

Lord Krushna is known for his Cleverness. Ex.:– Lord Krushna wanted to avoid Mahabharata war. He went to Duryodhan’s camp, but duryodhna denied any negotiation. Mahabharata war was inevitable. Krushna was on Pandavas side. Lord Krushna saw Ashwattama is in Kaurava’s camp. Ashwattama was a Great Warrior. So, Lord Krushna asked Ashwattama for a private talk. This was seen by Duryodhana and Shakuni suspiciously. This is what Lord Krushna wanted. Because of this, Ashwattama was kept away from leading the Kaurava Army despite being loyal to Kauravas.

Another example is, before start of war of Mahabharata, a warrior named Barbarik came to Kurukshetra (Son of Ghatotkach). He was a very Brave warrior who can single handedly destroy any enemy side he wants with his Teen Baan. So, Lord Krushna said to Barbarik that, Greatest warrior needs to be sacrificed to worship the Battlefield. Knowing the command of Lord Krushna, Barbarik beheaded himself. With this, Lord Krushna avoided Barbarik taking any side, which gave fair chance to both Pandav and Kaurav.

Many more such incidents happened in Lord Krushna’s life. Hence, lord krushna is known as चतुर (cleaver), which is stated in this seal inscription.

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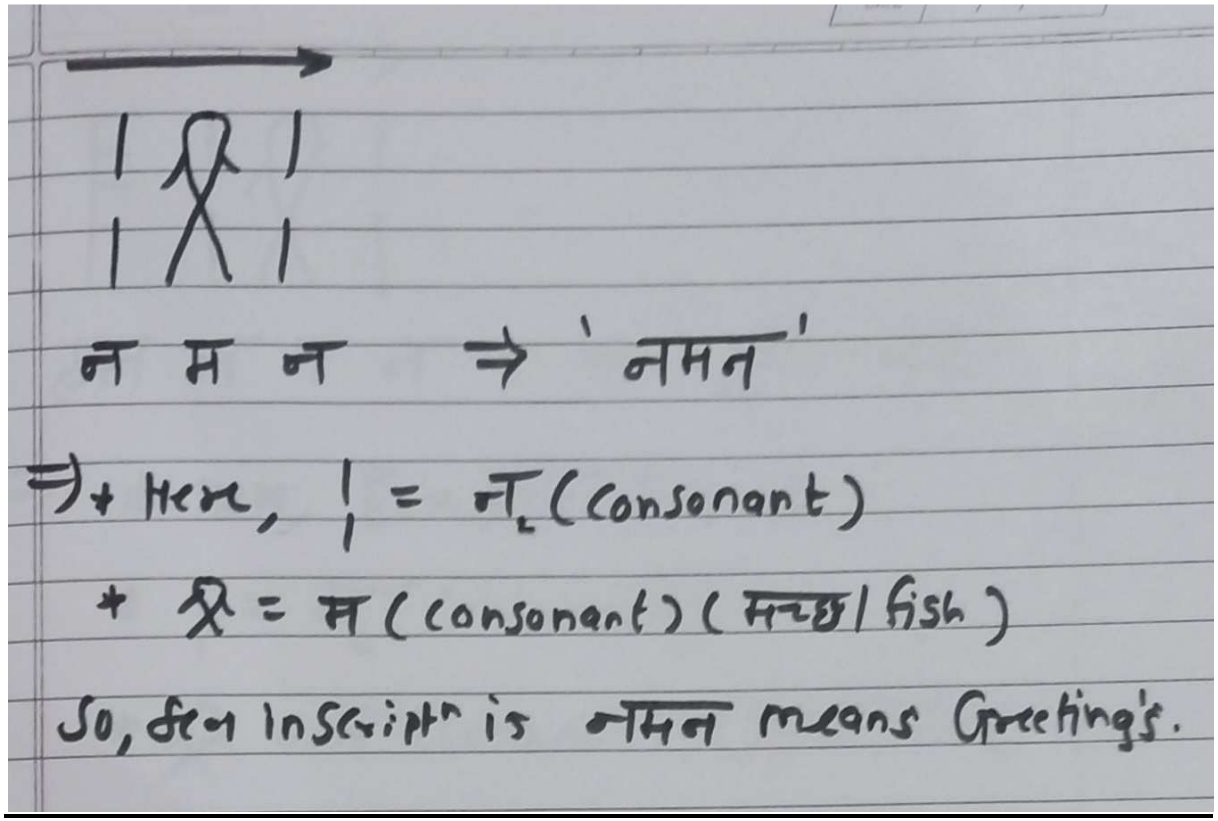
75) नमन (Namana):- (Seal no.M-1118 A)



The seal inscription is नमन (Namana). This seal can be read from both ways. The right and left symbol represents consonant न२ (na). Consonant न (na) represented with another symbol too, as used in previous seals. The middle fish like symbol represents consonant म (ma). So, seal inscription can be read as नमन (Namana), which means Greetings.

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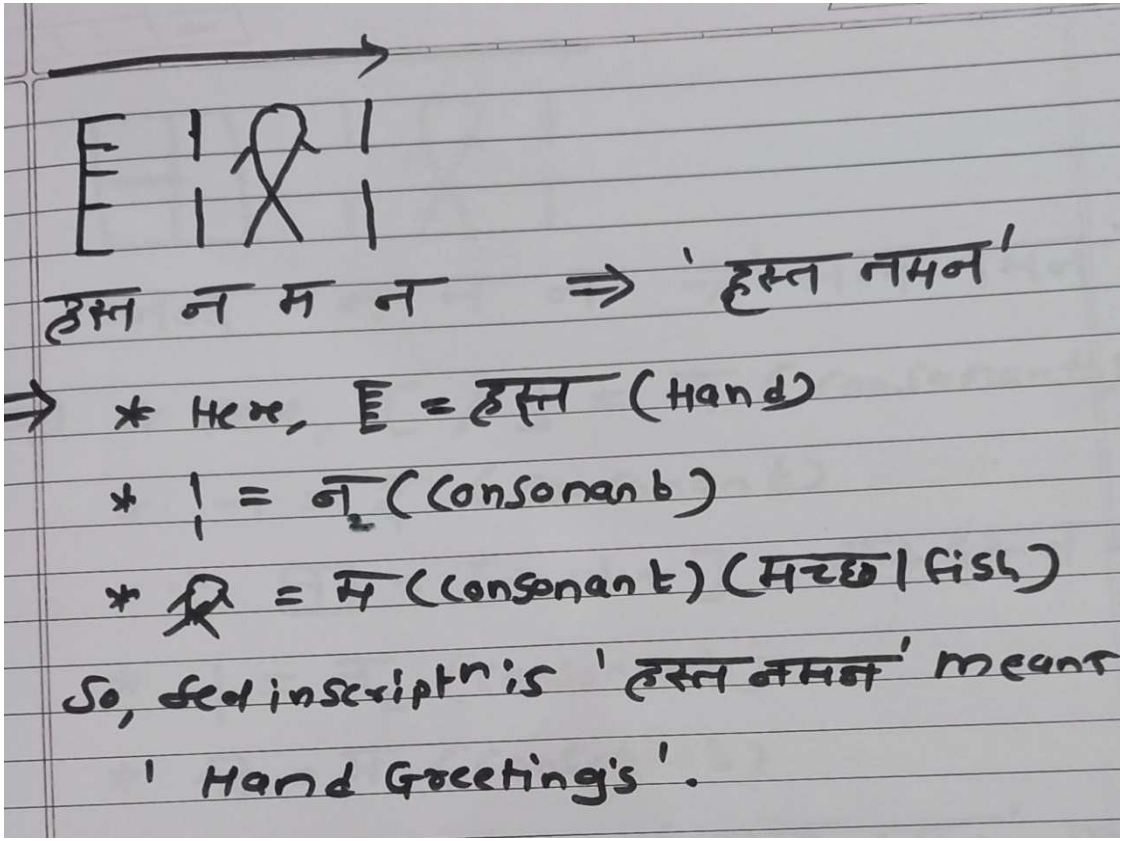
76) हस्त नमन (Hasta Namana) (H-946 A, 5477) :-



The seal/ tablet inscription is हस्त नमन (Hasta Namana). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol represents word हस्त (Hasta), means Hand. The five Horizontal lines represent five fingers of the Hand. Rest of the symbol represents word नमन (Namana) as explained in seal above. The seal inscription हस्त नमन (Hasta Namana) meaning is "Hand Greetings".

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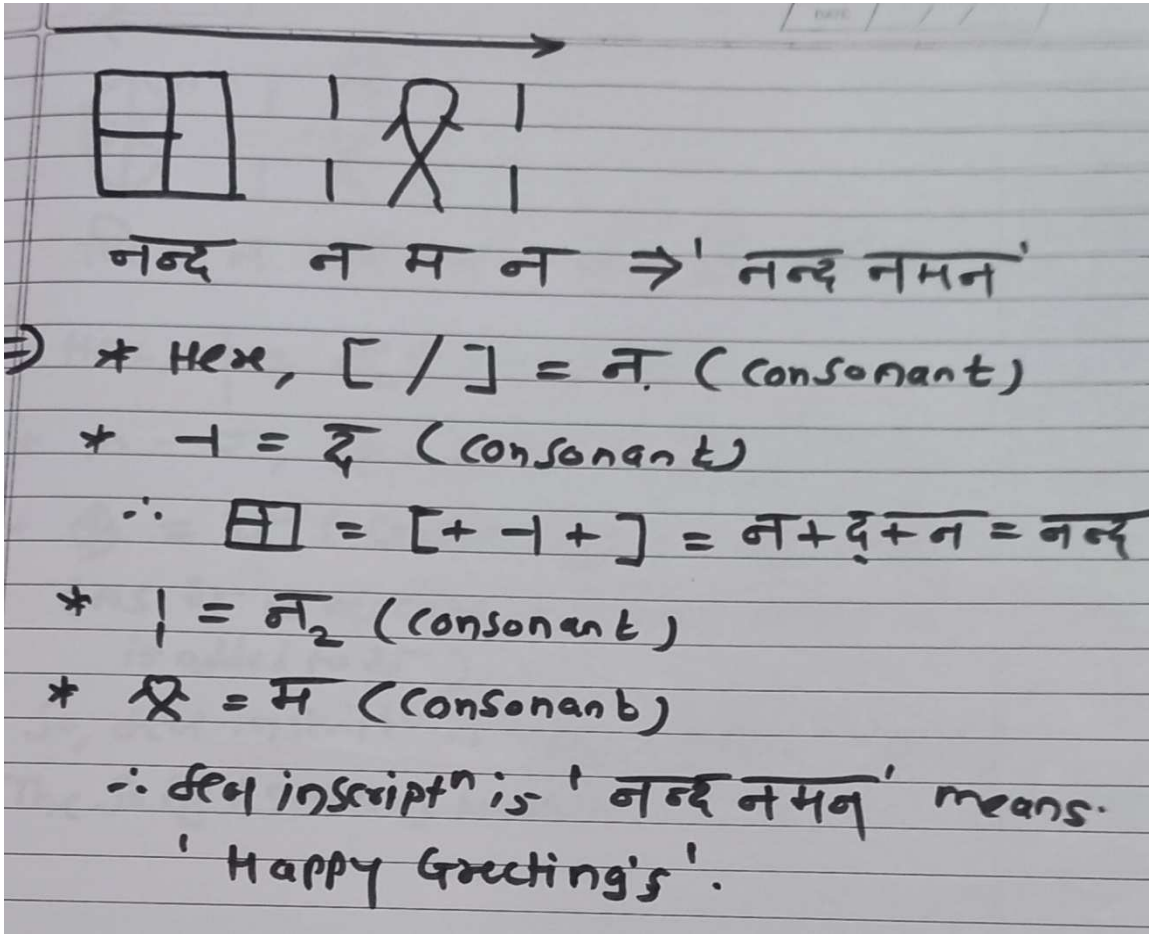
77) नन्द नमन (Nanda Namana) (Seal no.2585):-


नन्द नमन ⇒ 'नन्द नमन'
* Hex, [/] = न (consonant)
* ⊣ = द (consonant)
∴ ⊞ = [+⊣+] = न+द+न = नन्द
* | = न (consonant)
* ⊠ = म (consonant)
∴ Seal inscription is 'नन्द नमन' means.
'Happy Greeting's'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is नन्द नमन (Nanda Namana). This seal can be read from left to right. The left symbol represents word नन्द (Nanda) means "Joyful/ Happy" and "Cowherd". Explaination for this symbol is given in image. Rest of the symbol represents word नमन (Namana).

So, the inscription meaning is either "The Joyfull/ Happy Greetings" or "Greetings to the Cowherd".

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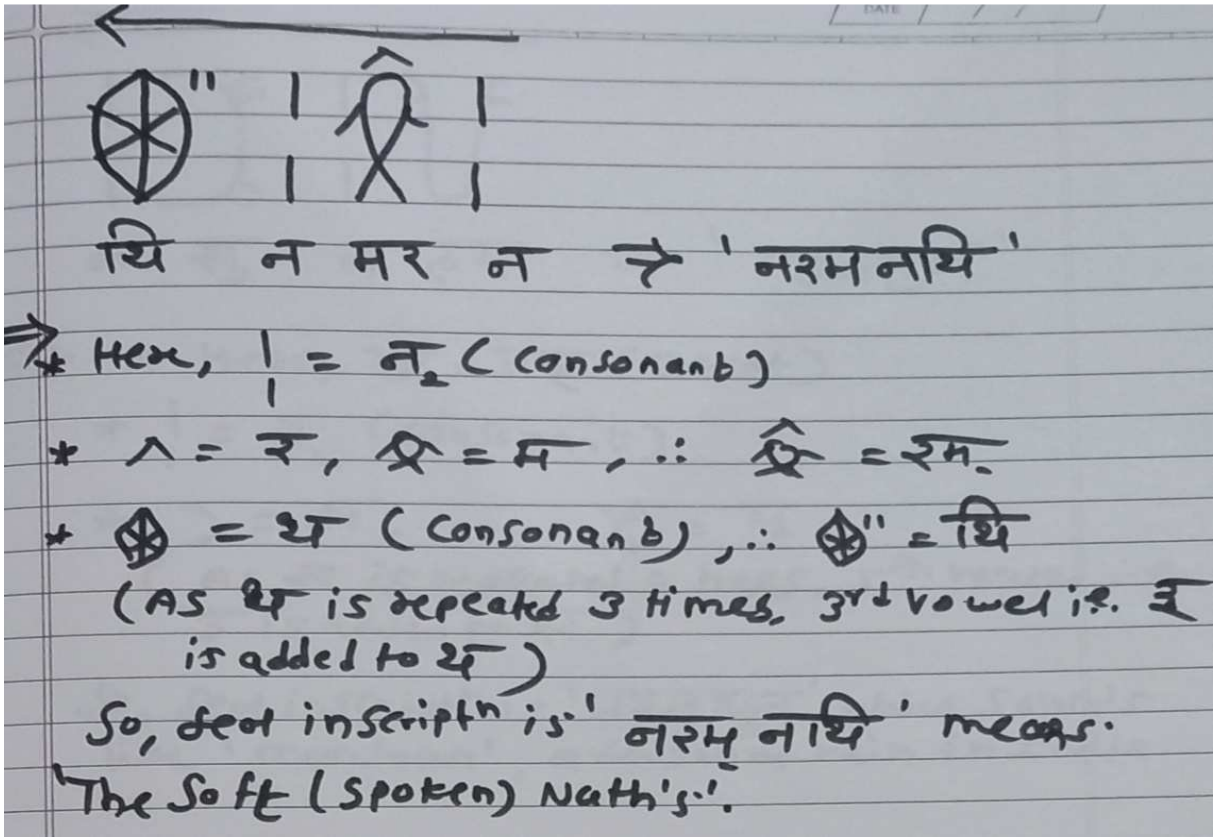
78) नरम (नर्म) नथि (Narma Nathi):-


थि न मर न रे 'नरमनथि'
Here, | = न (consonant)
∧ = र, ⌒ = म, ∴ ⌒ = रम्
⊛ = थ (consonant), ∴ ⊛" = थि
(As थ is repeated 3 times, 3rd vowel i.e. इ is added to थ)
So, seal inscription is 'नरम् नाथि' means.
'The Soft (spoken) Nath's'.

The seal inscription is नर्म नथि (Narma Nathi) {नर्-म नथि}. This seal can be read from right to left. The right symbol represents consonant न (na). The 2nd symbol from right is word र्-म (rma). The 3rd symbol from right is again consonant न (na). The leftmost symbol is consonant थ (tha) with variant, representing word थि (thi). A double line variant means consonant थ (tha) is repeated three times. Hence 3rd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. इ (i) is added to consonant थ (tha). So, the seal inscription from right to left न र्-म न थि can be read as "नर्म नथि (Narma Nathi)". This inscription meaning is "The soft (spoken) Natha". Natha's are Ancient Philosophers/ Sages of India. Lord Shiva is the first yogi having name आदिनाथ (Ādināth).

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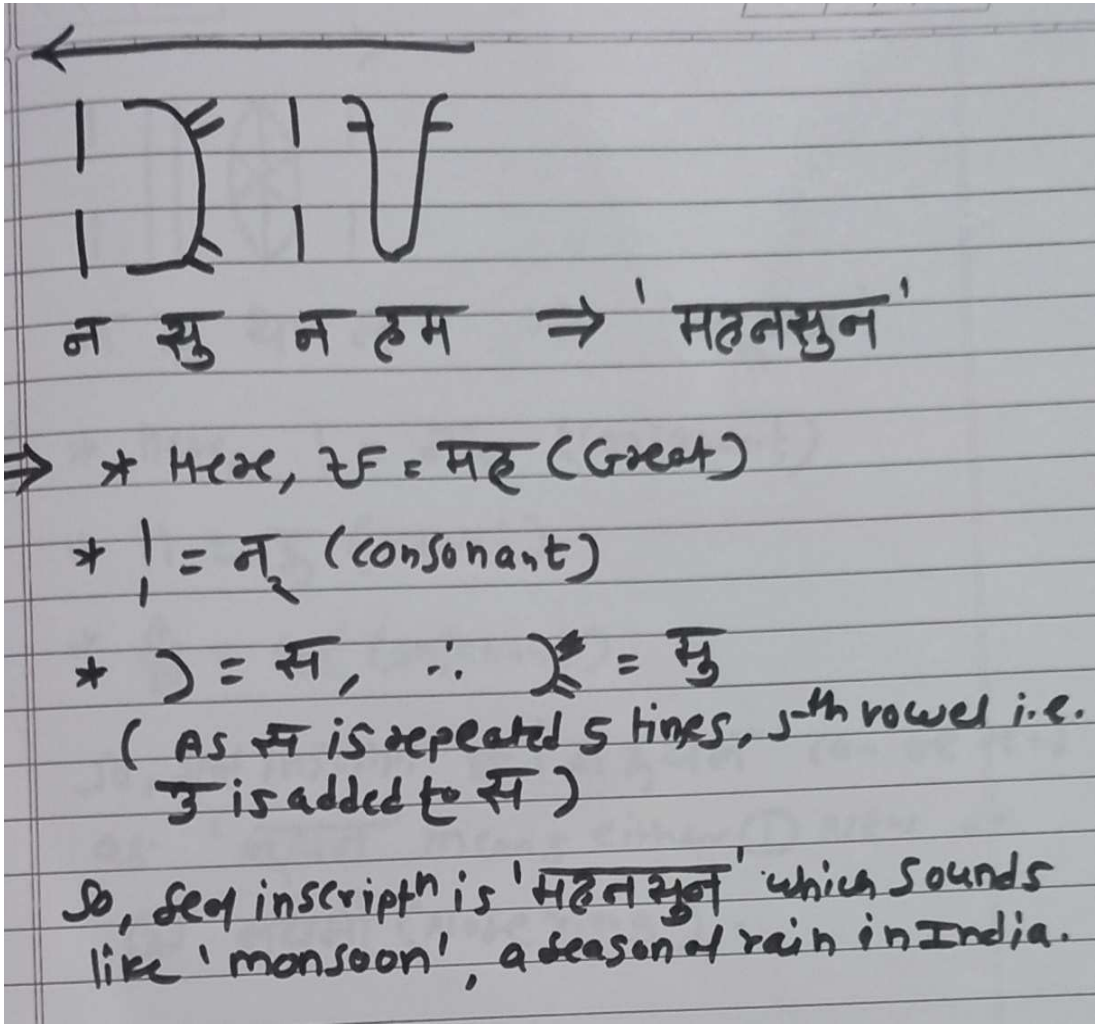
79) महनसुन (Mahanasuna) (Seal no.M-946 A):-


न सु न हम ⇒ 'महनसुन'
* Here, 𐦍 = मह (Great)
* | = न (consonant)
*) = स, ∴) = सु
(As स is repeated 5 times, 5th vowel i.e. उ is added to स)
So, Seal inscription is 'महनसुन' which sounds like 'monsoon', a season of rain in India.

The seal/ tablet inscription is महनसुन (Mahanasuna). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right is consonant न (na). The 3rd symbol from right is consonant स (sa) with variant, representing word सु (su). Here, the base symbol consonant स (sa) has 4 extra lines to it, which means consonant स (sa) is repeated 5 times. Hence, 5th vowel of Sanskrit i.e. उ (u) is added to consonant स (sa), which makes it सु (su). Again, the leftmost symbol represents consonant न (na). So, the seal inscription is महनसुन (Mahanasuna). The word महनसुन (Mahanasuna) can be read/ identified as “Monsoon”. Monsoon is a seasonal rain in Indian subcontinent. The word monsoon is corrupted form of IVC term “महनसुन (Mahanasuna)”.

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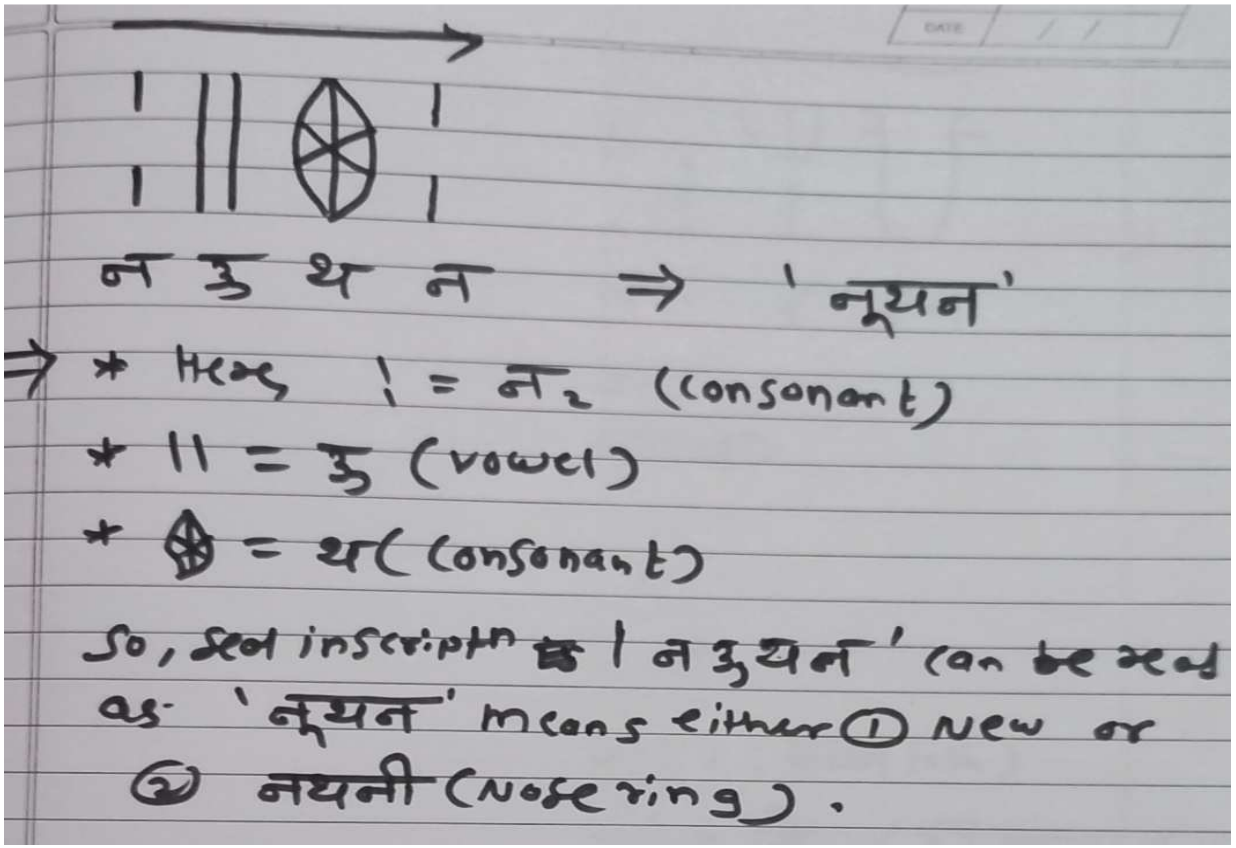
80) नूथन (Nūthana) (Seal no.M-137a):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is नूथन (Nūthana). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents consonant न (na). The 2nd symbol from right represents vowel ऊ (ū). The 3rd symbol from right is consonant थ (tha). The rightmost symbol is again consonant न (na). So, the seal inscription from left to right न ऊ थ न can be read as नूथन (Nūthana). This word नूथन (Nūthana) has two different interpretations,

1. नूथन (Nūthana) can be read/ identified as नूतन (Nūtana), meaning "New".
2. नूथन (Nūthana) can be read as नथनी (NathanĪ), means Nose Ring.

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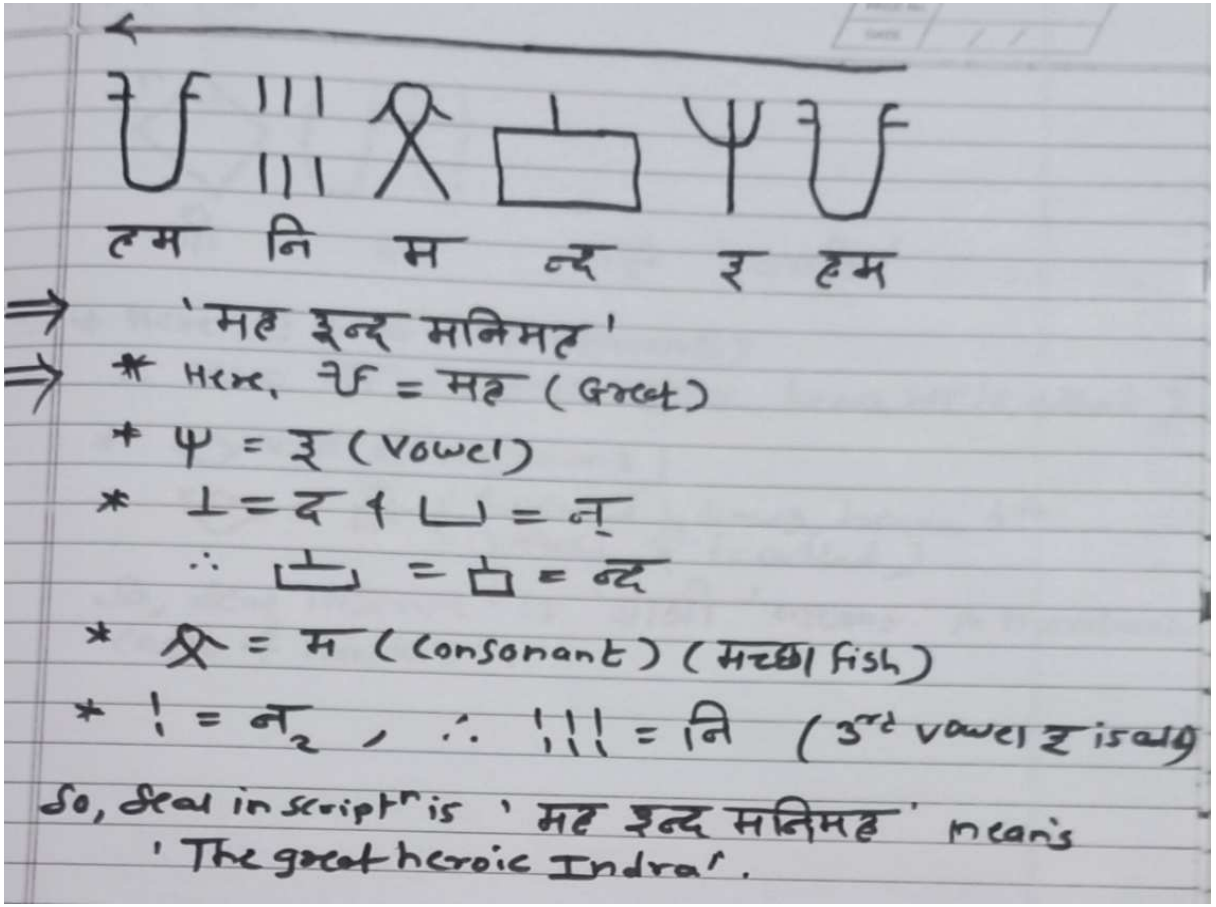
81) मह इन्द मनिमह (Maha Inda Manimaha):-


'मह इन्द मनिमह'
* Here, = मह (Great)
* = इ (Vowel)
* = द & = न्
∴ = = न्द
* = म (Consonant) (मच्छा fish)
* = न, ∴ = नि (3rd vowel इ is add)
So, Seal in script is 'मह इन्द मनिमह' means
'The great heroic Indra'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is मह इन्द मनिमह (Maha Inda Manimaha). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right is vowel इ (i). The 3rd symbol from right is word न्द (nda) as explained in image. As consonant द (da) is on the top of consonant न (na), it goes with flow of the seal inscription, i.e. towards left. The 4th fish symbol represents consonant म (ma). The 5th symbol is made up of three symbols of consonant न (na). That means consonant न (na) is repeated 3 times. Hence, 3rd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. इ (i) is added to consonant न (na), which makes it नि (ni). Again the leftmost symbol represents word मह (Maha). So, the seal inscription मह इ न्द म नि मह from right to left can be read as "मह इन्द मनिमह (Maha Inda Manimaha)". मह इन्द (Maha Inda) is a name of Lord Indra and मनिमह (Manimaha) means Heroic. So, the seal inscription meaning is "The Great heroic Indra".

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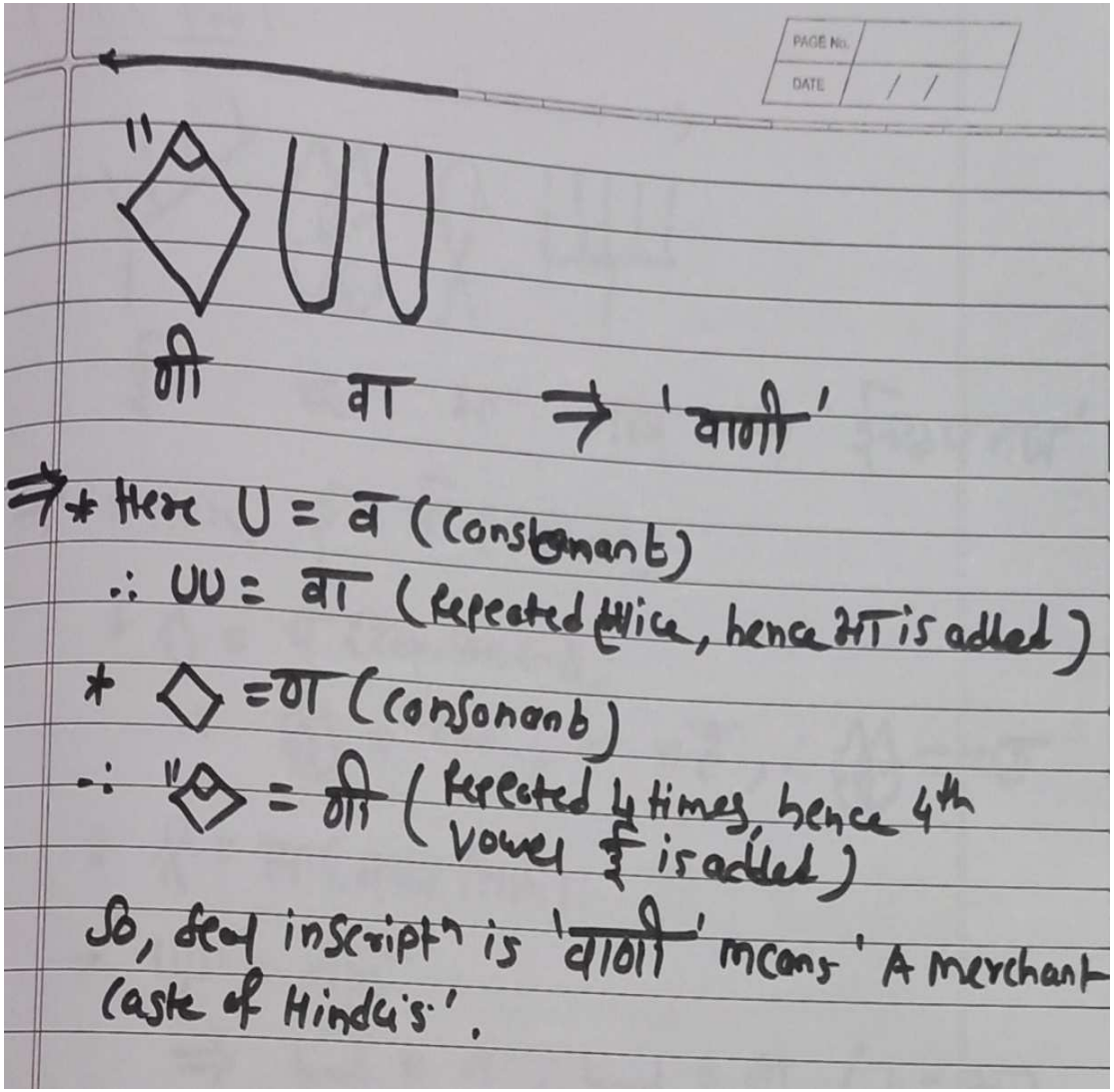
82) वाणी (VāṇĪ) (Seal no.M-329 a):-


णी वा ⇒ 'वाणी'
* Here U = व (consonant)
∴ UU = वा (repeated twice, hence आ is added)
* ◇ = ण (consonant)
∴ "◇ = णी (repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel ई is added)
So, seal inscript" is 'वाणी' means 'A merchant caste of Hindu's'.

The seal/ tablet inscrption is वाणी (VāṇĪ). This seal can be read from right to left. The right symbol is consonant व (va) with variant, representing वा (Vā). As consonant व (va) repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. आ (ā) is added to व (va), which makes it वा (vā). The leftmost symbol represents consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing word णी (ṇĪ). Here, Consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated 4 times, hence 4th vowel of Sanskrit i.e. ई (Ī) is added to consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णी (ṇĪ). So, the seal inscription from right to left can be read as वाणी (VāṇĪ). This inscription meaning is “Businessman”. वाणी (VāṇĪ) is a name given to a merchant caste of Hindus. वाणी (VāṇĪ) also means “Voice” in Sanskrit.

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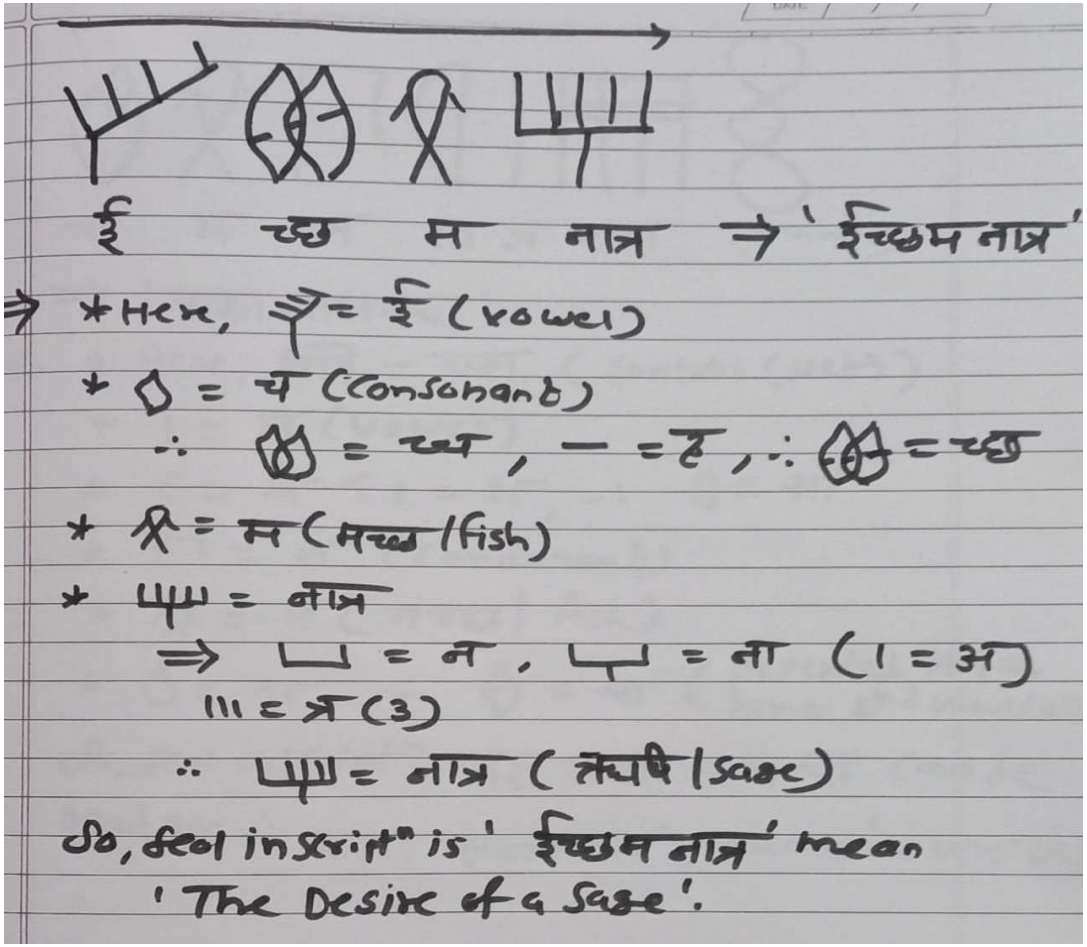
83) ईच्छम नात्र (Īcchama Nātra) (Seal no.3350, 3352):-


ई च्छ म नात्र → 'ईच्छम नात्र'
* Here, ई = ई (vowel)
* = च (Consonant)
∴ = च्च, — = ह, ∴ = च्छ
* = म (मच्छ/fish)
* = नात्र
⇒ = न, = ना (ा = आ)
= त्र (3)
∴ = नात्र (तपस्वी/Sage)
So, Seal inscription is 'ईच्छम नात्र' mean
'The Desire of a Sage'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is ईच्छम नात्र (Īcchama Nātra). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents vowel ई (Ī). The 2nd symbol from left is word च्छ (ccha). This symbol is made up of two combined consonant च (ca), representing च्च (ccha) and horizontal line inside the symbol representing consonant ह (ha). So, च्च् (cca) + ह (ha) = च्छ (ccha). The 3rd fish symbol represents consonant म (ma). The rightmost symbol represents word नात्र (Nātra), means Sage. The explanation for this symbol is shown is image. So the seal inscription from left to right is "ईच्छम नात्र (Īcchama Nātra)". This seal inscription meaning is "Desire of a Sage".

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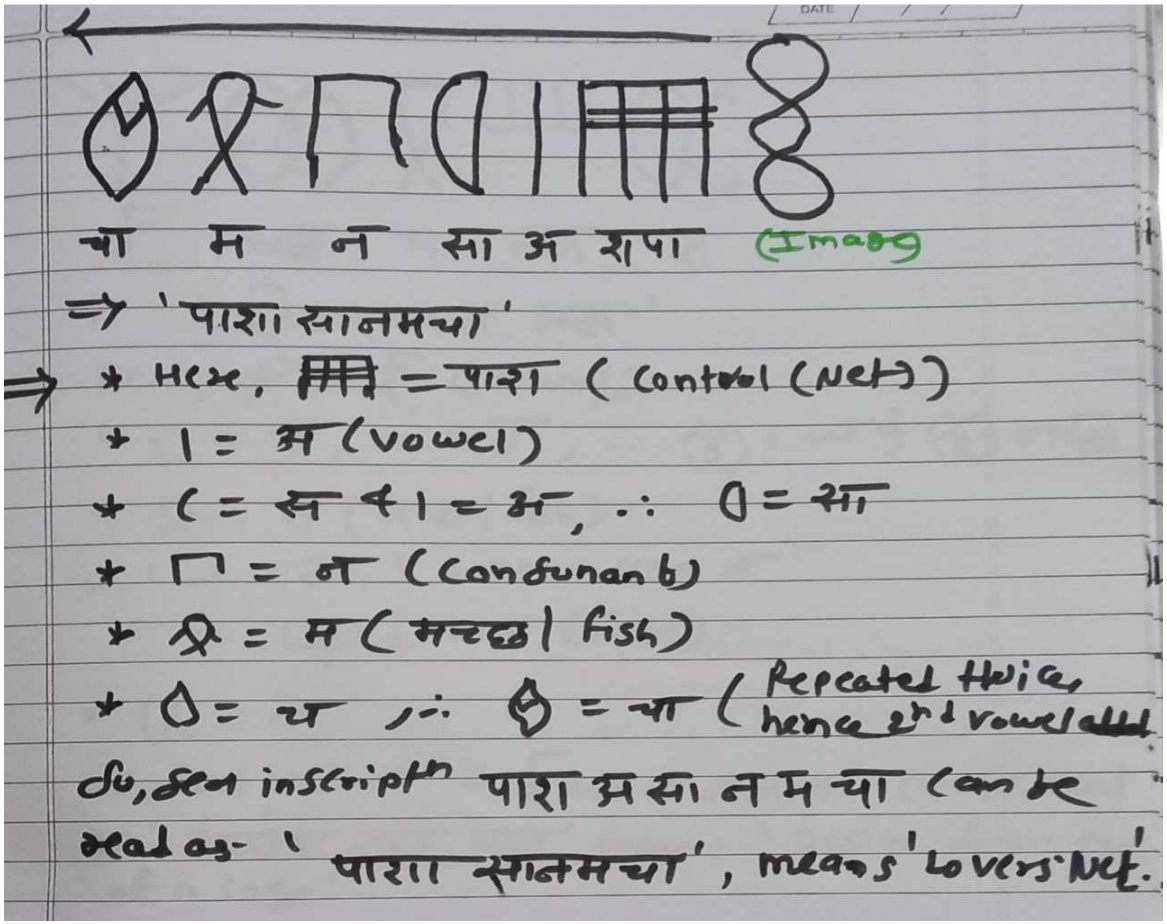
84) पाशा सानमचा (Pāśā Sānamacā):-


चा म न सा अ शपा (Imag
⇒ 'पाशा सानमचा'
* Here, = पाश (control (Net))
* | = अ (vowel)
* (= स + | = अ, ∴ = सा
* ⊓ = न (consonant)
* = म (मच्छ | fish)
* = च ∴ = चा (Repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel
So, seen inscription पाशा अ सा न म चा can be
read as- 'पाशा सानमचा', means 'Lovers' Net'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is पाशा सानमचा (Pāśā Sānamacā). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost image is pictorial representation of a looped rope used in fishing net as shown in 2nd symbol from right. Inscription starts from 2nd symbol from right. This symbol looks like a Fishing Net. Net of looped rope means पाश (Pāśa) in Sanskrit. As this symbol has a single line variant, it means consonant श (śa) of word पाश (Pāśa) is added with 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. आ (ā), which makes it पाशा (Pāśā). The 3rd symbol represents word सा (sā). It is made up of curved Horn like symbol representing consonant स (sa) and straight line representing vowel अ (a). The 4th symbol from right is consonant न (na). The 5th fish

like symbol represents consonant म (ma). The leftmost symbol represents consonant च (ca) with variant, representing word चा (cā). As this symbol repeated twice, 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant च (ca). So, the seal inscription from right to left पाश अ सा न म चा can be read as "पाशा सानमचा (Pāśā Sānamacā)". पाशा (Pāśā) means Net (जाल) and सानमचा (Sānamacā) can be read/ identified as word "सनमचा (Sanamacā)" means "of Lover". This inscription meaning is "Lover's Net or Net of Lover". सानम (Sānama) /सनम (Sanama) is a Persian word.

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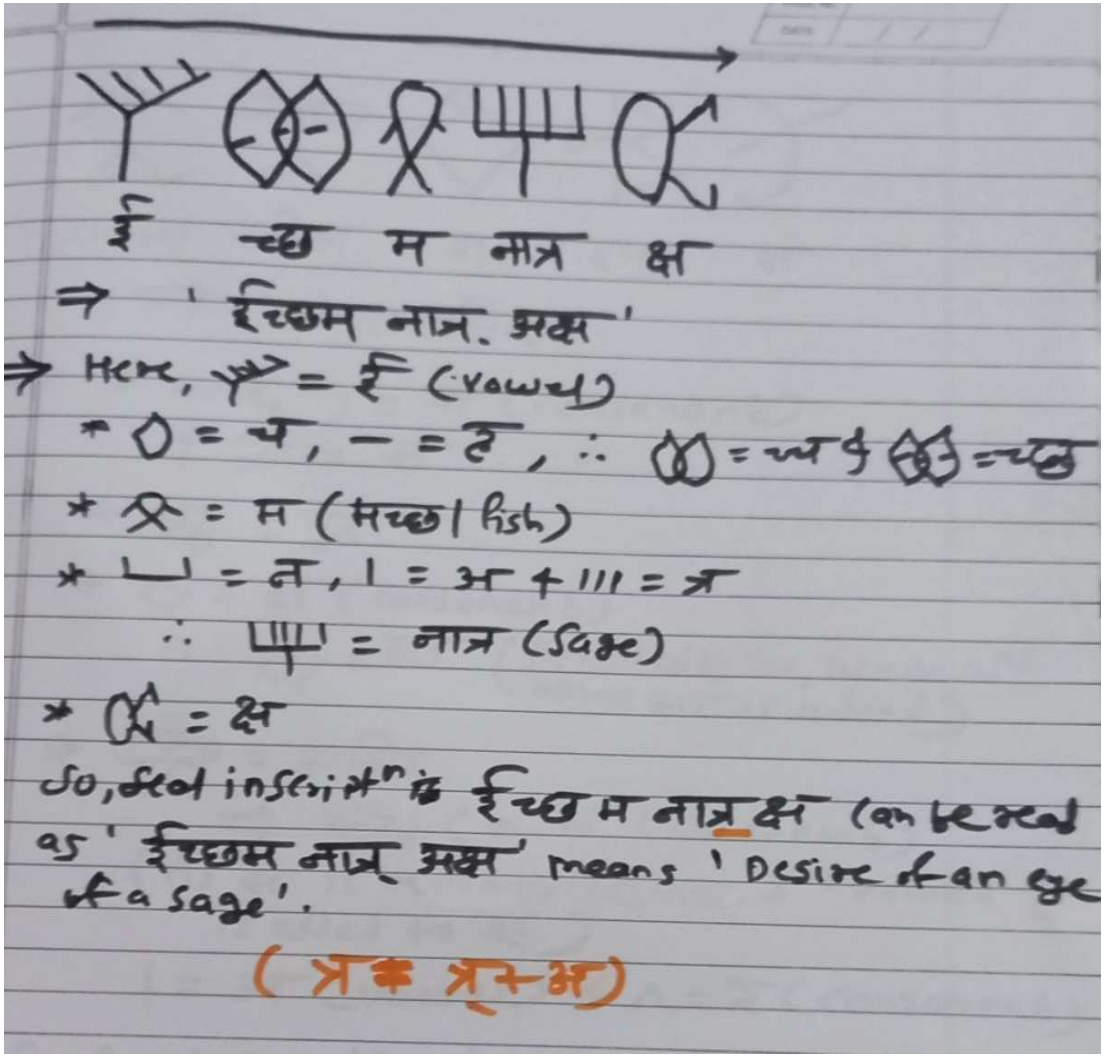
85) ईच्छम नात्र् अक्ष (Īcchama Nātra Akṣa) (No.M-1295 a):-


ई च्छ म नात्र क्ष
⇒ 'ईच्छम नात्र. अक्ष'
⇒ Here, = ई (vowel)
* = च, — = ट, ∴ = च्ट & = च्छ
* = म (मच्छ / fish)
* = न, । = अ + ।।। = त्र
∴ = नात्र (Sage)
* = क्ष
So, Seal inscription is ईच्छ म नात्र क्ष (can be read as 'ईच्छम नात्र् अक्ष' means 'Desire of an Eye of a Sage'.
(त्र = त्र् + अ)

The seal/ tablet inscription is ईच्छम नात्र् अक्ष (Īcchama Nātra Akṣa). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents vowel ई (Ī). The 2nd symbol from left is word च्छ (ccha). This symbol have two combined consonant च (ca), representing च्च (ccha). The horizontal line inside the symbol represents consonant ह (ha). So, च्च (ccha) + ह (ha) = च्छ (ccha). The 3rd fish symbol represents consonant म (ma). The 4th symbol represents word नात्र (Nātra), means Sage. The explanation for this symbol is shown in the image. The rightmost symbol represents क्ष (kṣa). So the seal inscription from left to right ई च्छ म **नात्र क्ष** can be read as "ईच्छम नात्र् अक्ष (Īcchama Nātra Akṣa)". This seal inscription meaning is "Desire of an Eye of a Sage".

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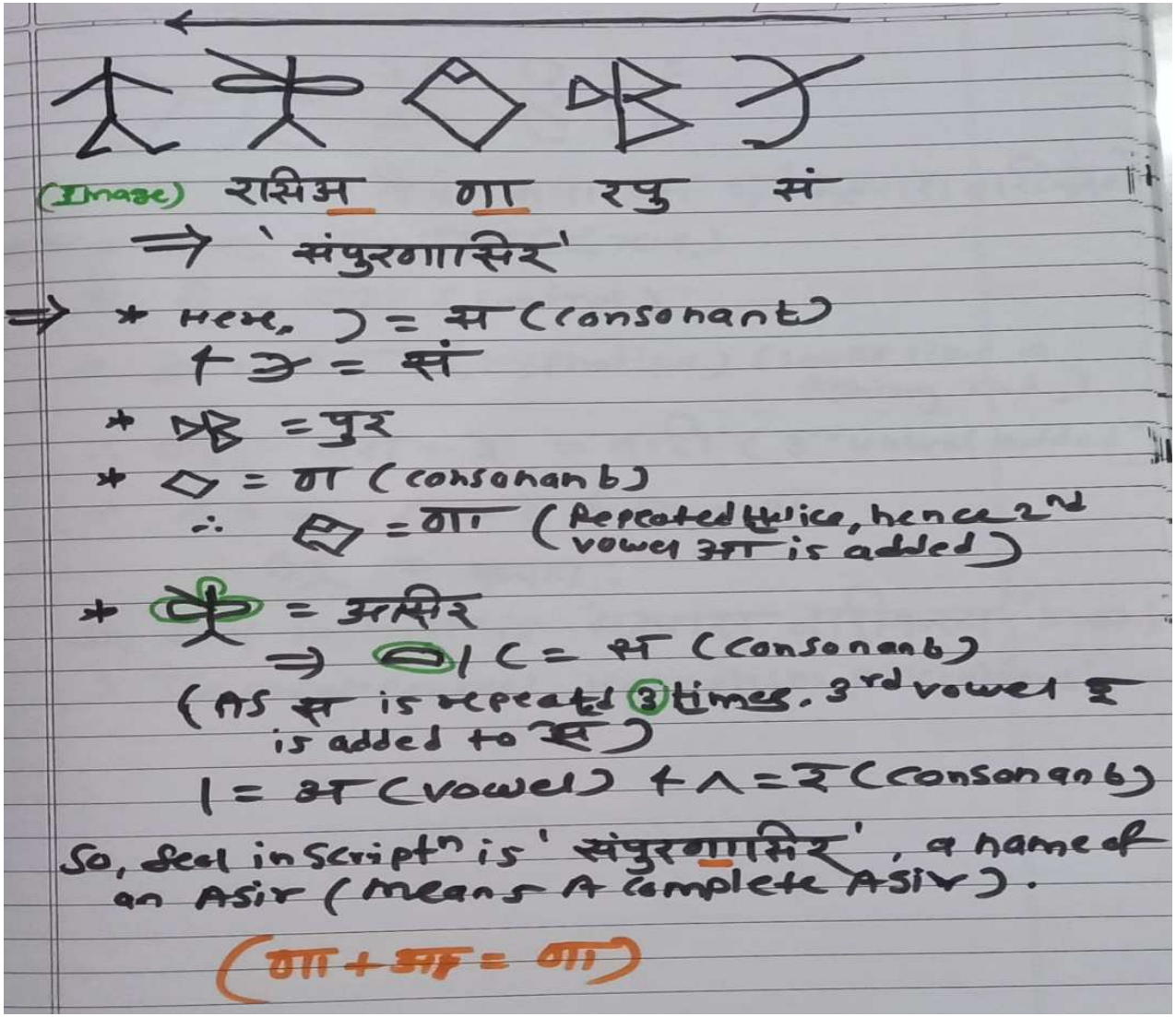
86) संपुर्णासिर (Sṁpurṇāsir) (M-2033 A):-


(Image) रासिअ णा रपु सं
⇒ 'संपुरणासिर'
⇒ * Here,) = स (consonant)
+) = सं
* = पुर
* = ण (consonant)
∴ = णा (Repeated twice, hence 2nd vowel आ is added)
* = असिर
⇒ = स (consonant)
(As स is repeated 3 times. 3rd vowel इ is added to स)
। = अ (vowel) + ∧ = इ (consonant)
So, Seal inScriptn is 'संपुरणासिर', a name of an Asir (means A complete ASir).
(णा + अ = णा)

The seal/ tablet inscription is संपुर्णासिर (Sṁpurṇāsir). This seal can be read from rigtht to left. The rightmost Horn (सिंग) like curved symbol is consonant स (sa) with variant, representing word सं (Sṁ). The 2nd symbol from right is word पुर (pura). The 3rd symbol from right is consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing word णा (ṇā). As consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated twice, 2nd vowel of Sanskrit language i.e.आ (ā) is added to the consonant ण (ṇa). The 4th symbol from right is word असिर (Asira) as explained in image. The leftmost image is a pictorial representation of a man named "संपुर्णासिर (Sṁpurṇāsir)". Sṁpurṇāsir is a name of an Asira (Asura) which means "A complete Asir".

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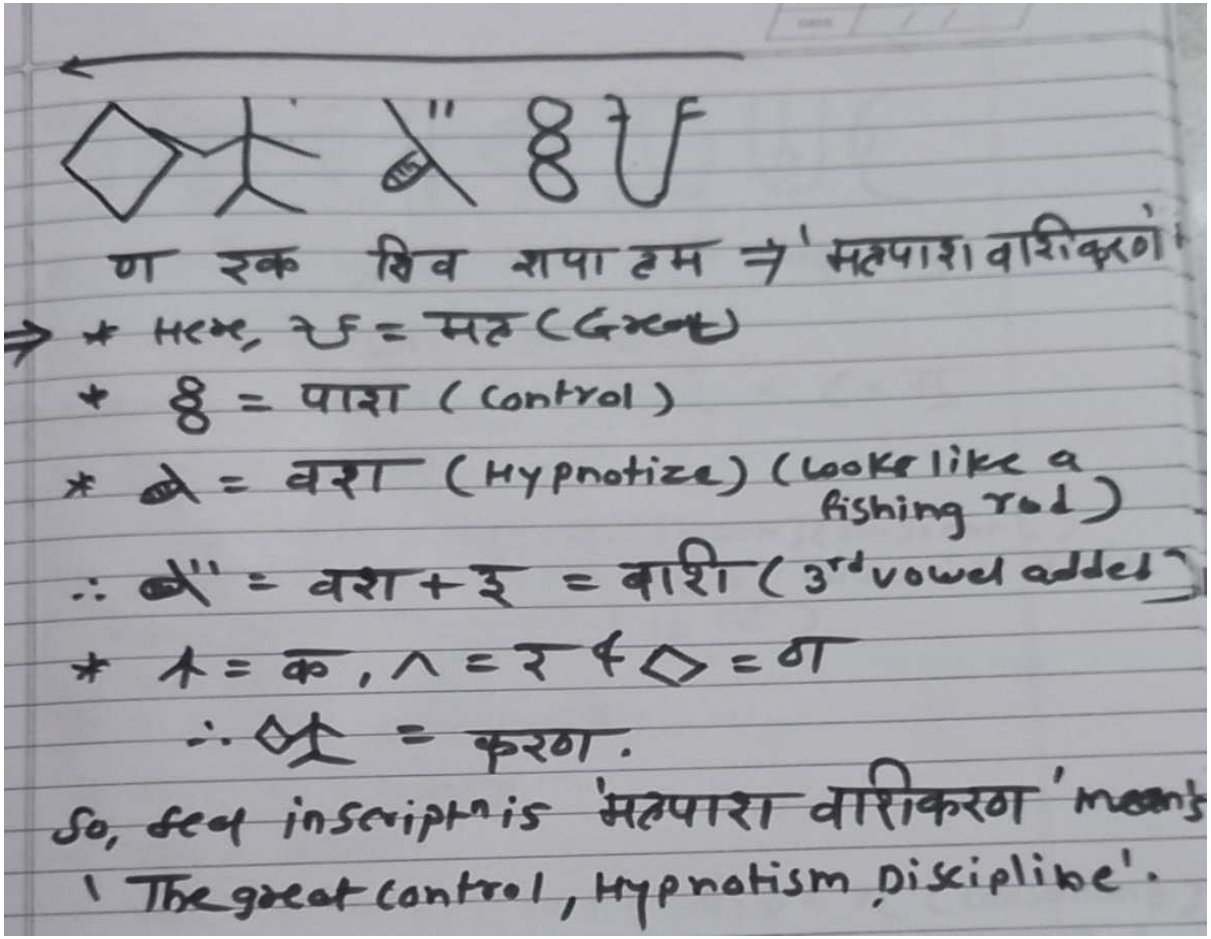
87) महपाश वशिकरण (Mahapāśa Vaśikaraṇa) (Seal no.M-99A):-


ण रक शिव शपा हम ⇒ 'महपाश वशिकरण'
* HEM, ⇒ = मह (Great)
* = पाश (control)
* = वश (Hypnotize) (looks like a fishing rod)
∴ = वश + इ = वशि (3rd vowel added)
* = क, = र & = ण
∴ = करण.
So, seal inscription is 'महपाश वशिकरण' means
'The great control, Hypnotism, Disciplibe'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is महपाश वशिकरण (Mahapāśa Vaśikaraṇa). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right is पाश (pāśa), means "Net of looped rope (जाल)". The 3rd symbol from right is वश (Vaśa), means Control. As this symbol have two stroke variant, means right consonant श (śa) of word पाश (pāśa) is repeated three times. Hence, 3rd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. इ (i) is added to consonant श (śa), which makes the word वशि (Vaśi). The 4th symbol is a combined symbol representing word करण (karaṇa) as explained in image. So, the seal inscription from right to left मह पाश वशि करण can be read as "महपाश वशिकरण (Mahapāśa Vaśikaraṇa)". महपाश (Mahapāśa) means "The Great Net" and वशिकरण (Vaśikaraṇa) means "Hypnotism". So, the seal inscription meaning is "The Great Net (Control), Hypnotism".

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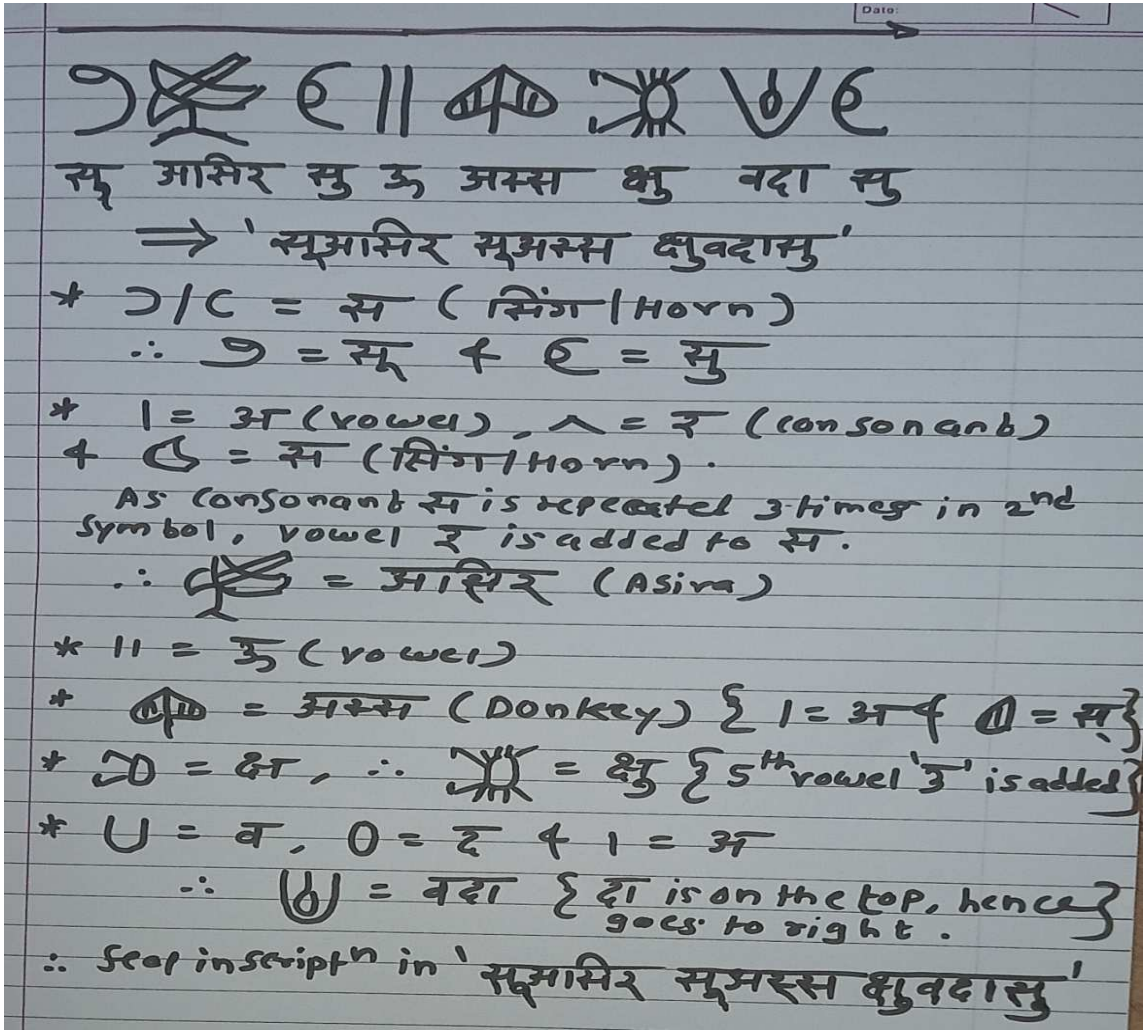
88) सूअसिर सूअस्स क्षुवदासु (Sūasira Sūassa Kṣuvadāsu) (Seal no.H-5 A):-


सू असिर सु ऊ अस्स क्षु वदा सु
⇒ 'सूअसिर सूअस्स क्षुवदासु'
* ⊃/C = स (सिंग/Horn)
∴ ⊃ = सू + C = सु
* | = अ (vowel), ^ = र (consonant)
+ C = स (सिंग/Horn).
As consonant स is repeated 3 times in 2nd symbol, vowel र is added to स.
∴ = असिर (Asira)
* || = ऊ (vowel)
* = अस्स (Donkey) { | = अ + || = सू }
* = क्ष, ∴ = क्षु { 5th vowel 'उ' is added }
* U = व, O = द + | = अ
∴ = वदा { दा is on the top, hence goes to right.
∴ Seal inscription in 'सूअसिर सूअस्स क्षुवदासु'

The seal/ tablet inscription is सूअसिर सूअस्स क्षुवदासु (Sūasira Sūassa Kṣuvadāsu). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost curved horn like symbol represents consonant स (sa) with variant, representing word सू (sū). A round at the top means vowel ऊ (ū) is added to consonant स (sa), which makes it सू (sū). The 2nd symbol from left is word असिर (Asira) as explained in image. The 3rd symbol from left is consonant स (sa) with a variant, representing word सु (su). The round in the middle means vowel उ (u) is added to consonant स (sa), which makes it सु (su). The 4th symbol from left is vowel ऊ (ū). The 5th symbol from left is word अस्स (Assa). {A straight line represent vowel अ (a) and two curve side around vowel अ (a), are two combined consonant स, representing स्स (ssa)}. The 6th symbol from left represents word क्षु (Kṣu). As this symbol for क्ष (Kṣa) has 4 extra lines, means it is repeated 5 times, hence 5th vowel of Sanskrit i.e. उ (u) is added to क्ष (Kṣa), which makes it क्षु (Kṣu). The 7th symbol from left is word वदा (vadā). The "U" shaped symbol represents consonant व (va) and symbol inside, represents दा (dā) as explained in image. As दा (dā) is on upper side, it goes with flow of the seal inscription i.e. toward right. Again the rightmost symbol

represents 𑀲𑀼 (su). So, the seal inscription from left to right 𑀲𑀽 𑀅𑀲𑀺𑀭 𑀲𑀼 𑀉 𑀅𑀲𑁆𑀲 𑀓𑁆𑀲𑀼 𑀯𑀤𑀸 𑀲𑀽 can be read as “𑀲𑀽𑀅𑀲𑀺𑀭 𑀲𑀽𑀅𑀲𑁆𑀲 𑀓𑁆𑀲𑀼𑀯𑀤𑀸𑀲𑀼 (Sūasira Sūassa Kṣuvadāsu)”.

Here, 𑀲𑀽 (Sū) means Generator, 𑀅𑀲𑀺𑀭 (Asira) was a ruling tribe of Vedic IVC and 𑀲𑀽𑀅𑀲𑁆𑀲 𑀓𑁆𑀲𑀼𑀯𑀤𑀸𑀲𑀼 (Sūassa Kṣuvadāsu) is probably a name of a person. During Early IVC times, Horses were very rare in Indian Subcontinant. But, Donkey (𑀅𑀲𑁆𑀲) were easily available in Rann of Kutch and are as big as Horse. That’s why Donkey was very popular and respected animal in IVC. So, peoples name was attached with Donkey like 𑀲𑀽𑀅𑀲𑁆𑀲 (Sūassa), just like names were given to peoples in later times, with name of Horse, For Ex.:- Bridasva, Ashwatthama, Ashwin etc. So, we can conclude that, Horses were very rare in early IVC and Donkeys (Assa) were domesticated first.

Horse is mentioned less in ramayana than Mahabharata, so it takes Ramayana to end of Early IVC period, i.e. around 4000 BCE to 3000 BCE. IVC seals talks about Lord Krushna and during Mahabharata, horses were avaibale in big numbers. It means Mahabharata happened after Ramayana, in between 3000 BCE to 1900 BCE, as most of the seal are made in mature period of IVC i.e. from 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE.

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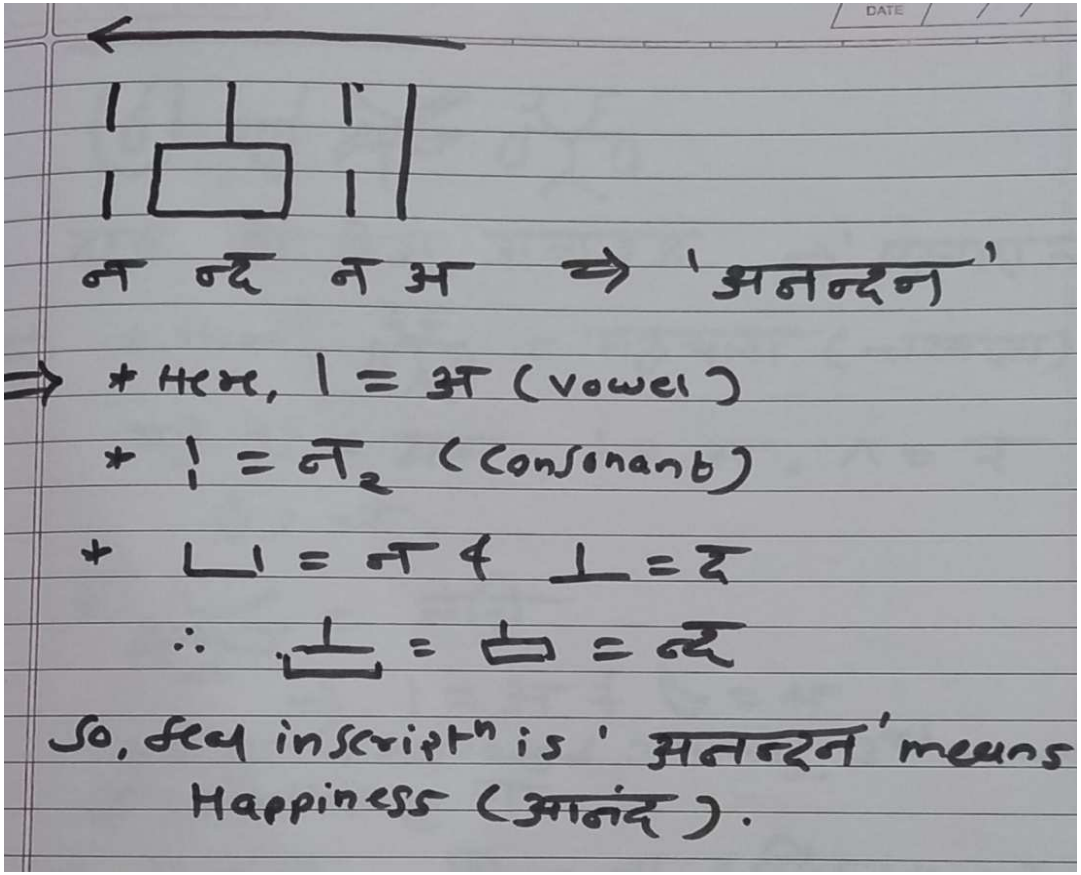
89) अनन्दन (Anandana) (H-67 a):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is अनन्दन (Anandana). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is vowel अ (a). The 2nd symbol from right is consonant न (na). The 3rd symbol from right is न्द (nda) as explained in image above. Again the leftmost symbol represents consonant न (na). So seal inscription from right to left अ न न्द न can be read as "अनन्दन (Anandana)". अनन्दन can be identified with word आनंद (Ānand), means Happiness.

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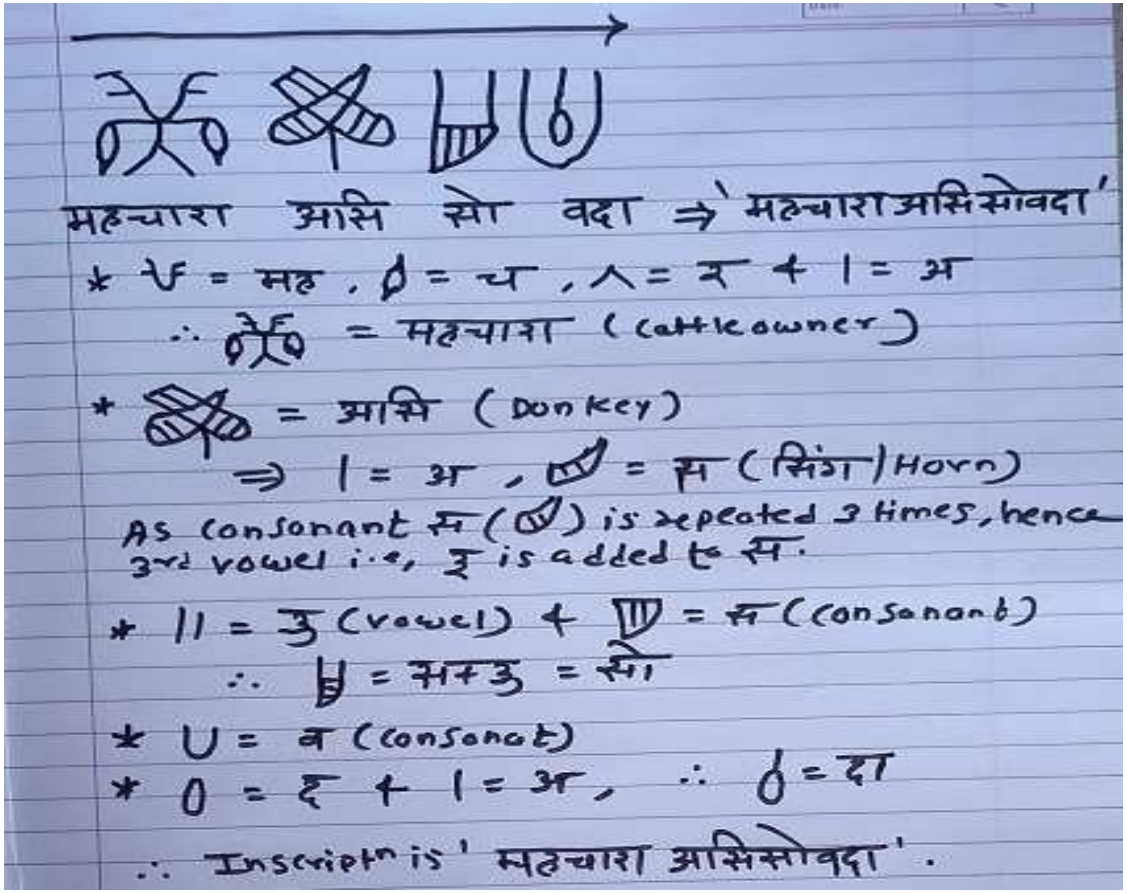
90) महचारा असिसोवदा (Mahacārā Asisovadā) (Seal/ Tablet no.M-1270 a):-


महचारा असि सो वदा ⇒ 'महचाराअसिसोवदा'
* = मह, = च, = र + | = अ
∴ = महचारा (cattleowner)
* = असि (Donkey)
⇒ | = अ, = स (सिंग/Horn)
As consonant स () is repeated 3 times, hence 3rd vowel i.e, ु is added to स.
* || = उ (vowel) + = स (consonant)
∴ = स + उ = सो
* U = व (consonat)
* 0 = द + | = अ, ∴ = दा
∴ Inscriptn is 'महचारा असिसोवदा'.

The seal inscription is महचारा असिसोवदा (Mahacārā Asisovadā). This seal can be read from left right. The leftmost symbol represents word महचारा (Mahacārā) as explained in image above. The 2nd symbol from left is असि (Asi). It has stripes inside, means it is a combined word. The 3rd symbol from left is सो (so). The horn like symbol represents consonant स (sa) and two straight lines to it means, vowel ऊ (ū) is added to consonant स (sa), which makes it सो (so). It has stripes in it, means it's also a combined word. The rightmost symbol represents word वदा (vadā). As दा (dā) is on top of consonant व (va), it goes to the right i.e. towords the flow of the seal inscription. So, the seal inscription can be read as "महचारा असिसोवदा (Mahacārā Asisovadā)". महचारा (Mahacārā) means Cattle Owner, असि (Asi) means Donkey and सोवदा (sovadā) can be read/ identified as सौदा (Saudā), meaning Deal. So, inscription meaning is "Deal of donkey by the owner".

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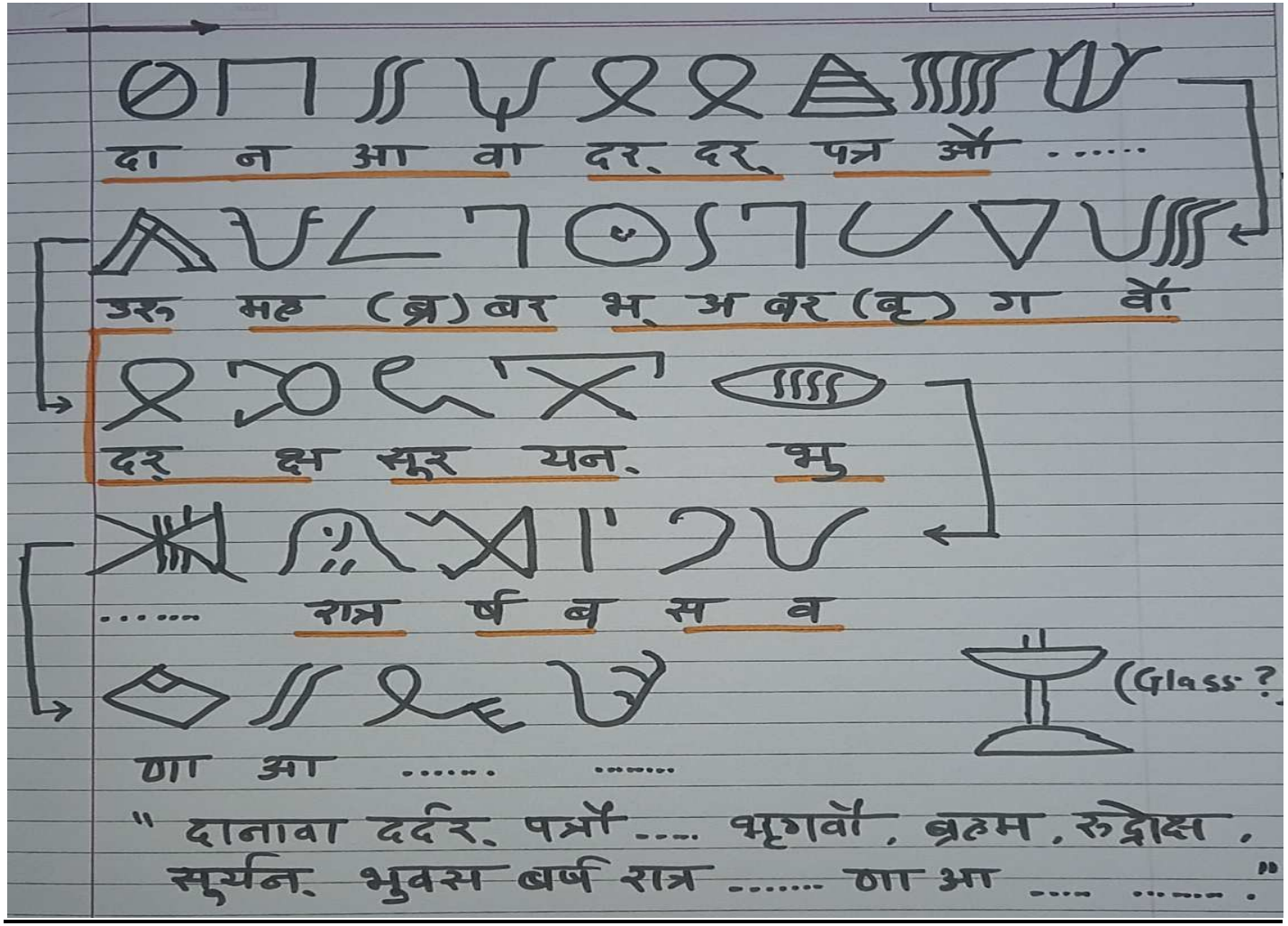
91) दानावा दर्दर पत्रौ -- भृगवौ, ब्रहम, रुद्रोक्ष, सुर्यन्, भुवस बर्ष रात्र -- णा आ -- -- (Dānāvā Dardar Patrau, -- Bhṛgavau, Brahama, Rudrokṣa, Sūryan Bhuvasa Barṣa rātra -- ṇa ā -- --):-



The copper plate inscription is दानावा दर्दर् पत्रौ -- भृगवौ, ब्रहम, रुद्रोक्ष, सूर्यन् भुवस बर्ष रात्र -- णा आ -- -- (Dānāvā Dardar Patrau, -- Bhṛgavau, Brahama, Rudrokṣa, Sūryan Bhuvasa Barṣa rātra -- ṇa ā -- --). This copper plate is a 5 line inscription with having longest 34 symbols. This inscription can be read in Zigzag way. It starts from the top, from left to right, then right to left….., until it reaches to the bottom.

In the first row, the leftmost symbol represents consonant द (da) with variant, representing word दा (dā). The 2nd symbol from left is consonant न (na). The 3rd symbol from left is vowel आ (ā). It looks like a water stream, called as आप: in Sanskrit. The 4th symbol from left is consonant व (va) with single line variant, representing वा (vā). As this consonant is repeated twice, 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant व (va), which makes it वा (vā). The 5th and 6th symbol from left represents दर् (dar). So, they can be read as दर्दर् (Dardar) {दर् + दर् = दर्दर्}. The 7th symbol from left is पत्र (Patra). The triangular shape (looks like a mountain/पर्वत) represents consonant प (pa) and 3 horizontal lines inside represents त्र (tra). The 8th symbol represents vowel औ (au). The 9th symbol from left is -- (not deciphered yet).

Now, in the second row (Starting from right), 10th symbol from right is वौ (vau). The ”U“ shape symbol is consonant व (va) and three adjacent ”S“ shaped symbol (like a water stream) represents vowel ओ (o). The 11th symbol represents consonant ग (ga). The 12th symbol is a variant for consonant बर (bar), which makes it बृ (bṛ) as shown in image above. The 13th symbol is बर (bar). It looks like a pictorial representation of Hook. The 14th symbol represents vowel अ (a). The 15th symbol represents halant consonant भ् (bh). This symbol looks like a Water Well or Drilled Hole, called as भेद (bhed)/ भेर (bher) in Sanskrit. Hence, Consonant भ् (bh) is denoted to that symbol. The word बर (bar) is derived from word भेर (bher). भेर (bher) is done with the help of Hook like tools. The 16th symbol represents word बर (bar) and 17th symbol is a variant for word बर (bar), which makes it ब्र (bra). The 18th symbol represents word मह (maha), means Great. The 19th symbol represents word उरु (Uru) {means Large in Sanskrit}.

Now, the third row starts from left. The 20th symbol represents word दर् (dar). The 21st symbol represents क्ष (kṣa). The 22nd symbol represents word सूर (sūra). The horn shaped curved symbol is consonant स (sa), with round on upper side means vowel ऊ (ū) is added to consonant स (sa), which makes it सू (sū). The inverted “V” shape at the bottom represents halant consonant र् (r). The 23rd symbol is word यन (yana). The “X” symbol is consonant य (ya) and cap symbol is halant consonant न् (n). As consonant न् (n) is on the top, it goes with flow of the seal inscription i.e. towards the right. The 24th oval shaped symbol is consonant भ (bha) with variant, representing word भु (bhu), means Earth in Sanskrit.

Now, the fourth row starts form right. The 25th symbol is consonant व (va). The 26th symbol represents consonant स (sa). The 27th symbol represents consonant ब (ba). The 28th symbol represents consonant ष (ṣa) with variant, representing र्ष (rṣa). This symbol looks like a crab which is known as षोडशाह्रि (ṣodaśāhri) in Sanskrit. Hence this crab symbol is used to represent ष (ṣa) in Indus Script. The 29th symbol shows an image of rainy night, representing word रात्र (Rātra). The 30th symbol represents word ---. (Not deciphered yet).

Now, last fifth row starts from left. The 31st symbol is consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing word णा (ṇā). As consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated twice, means 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. आ (ā) is added to consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णा (ṇā). Again 32nd symbol represents vowel आ (ā). The 33rd 34th symbols are not deciphered yet. So, the seal inscription दा न आ वा दर् दर् पत्र औ -- वौ ग (बृ) बर अ भ् बर (ब्र) मह उरु दर् क्ष सूर यन् भु व स ब र्ष रात्र -- णा आ -- -- can be read as **"दानावा दर्दर् पत्रौ -- भृगवौ, ब्रहम, रुद्रोक्ष, सूर्यन् भुवस बर्ष रात्र -- णा आ -- -- (Dānāvā Dardar Patrau, -- Bhṛgavau, Brahama, Rudrokṣa, Sūryan Bhuvasa Barṣa rātra -- ṇa ā -- --)**". This copper plate inscription meaning is "Earth resident Bhṛgavau (Maharṣi Bhrugu), fatherly figure of Dānāvā's (Demons) and Dardar MunĪ, (**Drunk Soma ?)** along with Brahama, Rudrokṣa (Rudra) and Suryan (Sun God) at rainy night".

दानावा (Dānava's) were the Demons mentioned in ancient texts. दर्दर मुनी (Dardar muni) was a disciple of महर्षि भृगु (Maharṣi Bhṛgu). Maharshi Bhṛgu was Guru of Dardar Muni and Father of शुक्राचार्य (Shukracharya). शुक्राचार्य Shukracharya was a Guru (Teacher) of राक्षस (Rakṣasa)/ Demons as mentioned in Ramayana. भृगवौ (Bhṛgavo) is a name of Maharṣi Bhṛgu. ब्रहम (Brahma), रुद्रोक्ष (Rudra), सुर्यन् (Surya) are names of Hindu Gods. भुवस (Bhuvasa) means Earth resident. बर्ष means Rain and रात्र means Night. So, this inscription proves Vedic roots of IVC. This copper plate talks about meeting between Gods like Rudra (Shiva), Brahma, Surya and Great Sage Bhṛgu (महर्षि भृगु).

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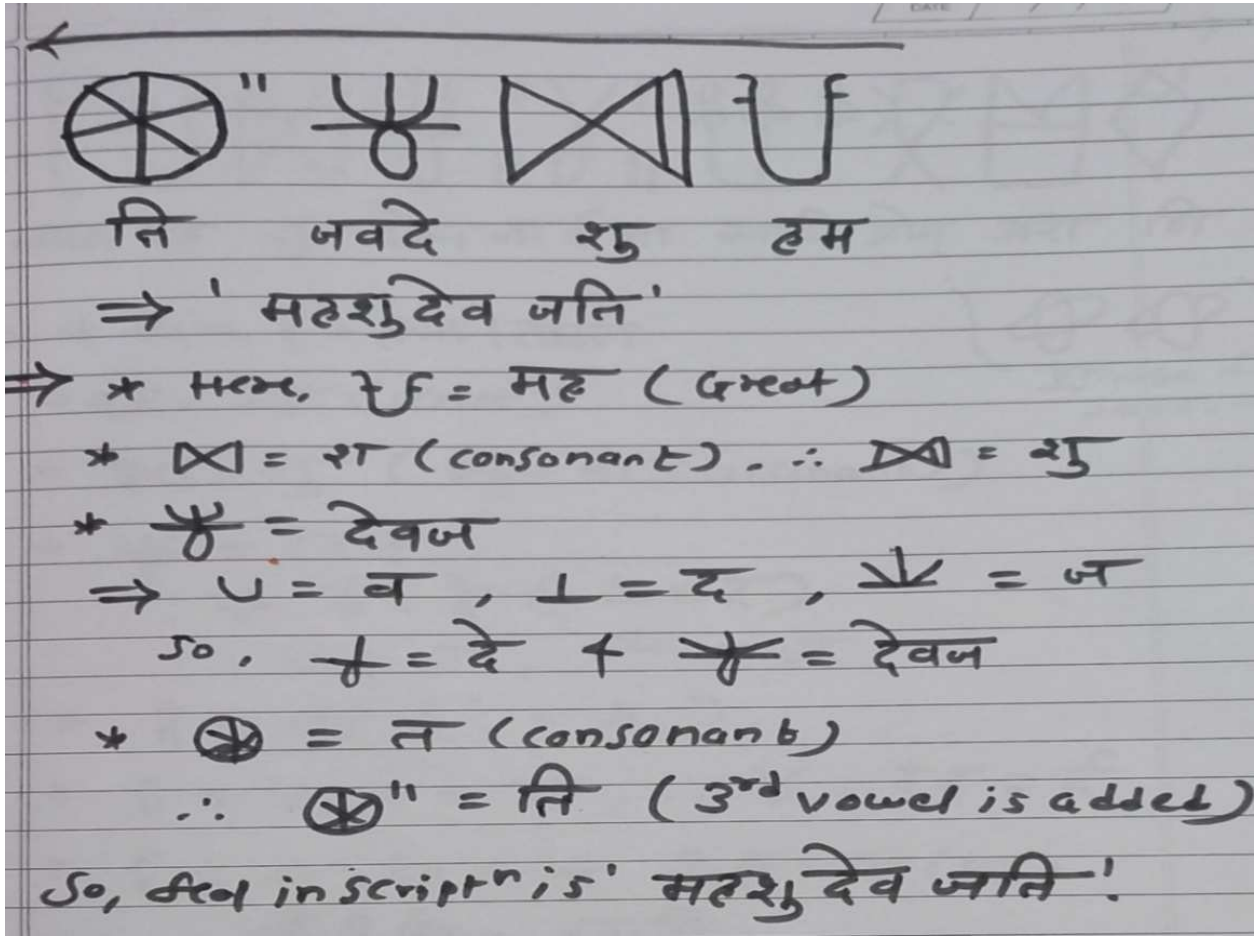
92) महशु देव जति (Mahaśu Deva Jati) (Seal no.M-235A):-


ति जवदे शु ढम
⇒ ' महशुदेव जति'
⇒ * महम. ढ = मह (Great)
* ⋈ = श (consonant) . ∴ ⋈ = शु
* ψ = देवज
⇒ ∪ = व , ⊥ = द , ⇊ = ज
So, ⊥ = दे + ψ = देवज
* ⊛ = त (consonant)
∴ ⊛" = ति (3rd vowel is added)
So, Seal inscriptn is' महशु देव जाति!

The seal/ tablet inscription is महशु देव जति (Mahaśu Deva Jati). This seal inscription can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is word मह (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from right is consonant श (śa) with variant, representing word शु (śu). The 3rd symbol from right is word देवज (Devaja) as explained in image. The leftmost symbol represents consonant त (ta) with variant, representing word ति (ti). This symbol have two line variant means consonant त (ta) is repreated 3 times, hence 3rd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. इ (i) is added to consonant त (ta). So, seal inscription from right to left मह शु देवज ति can be read as "महशु देव जति (Mahaśu Deva Jati)". महशु (Mahaśu) can be read/ identified as महेश (Maheśa), which is a name of Lord Shiva. देव (Deva) means God. जति (Jati) means Born. So, the seal inscription meaning is "Lord Mahesha has born".

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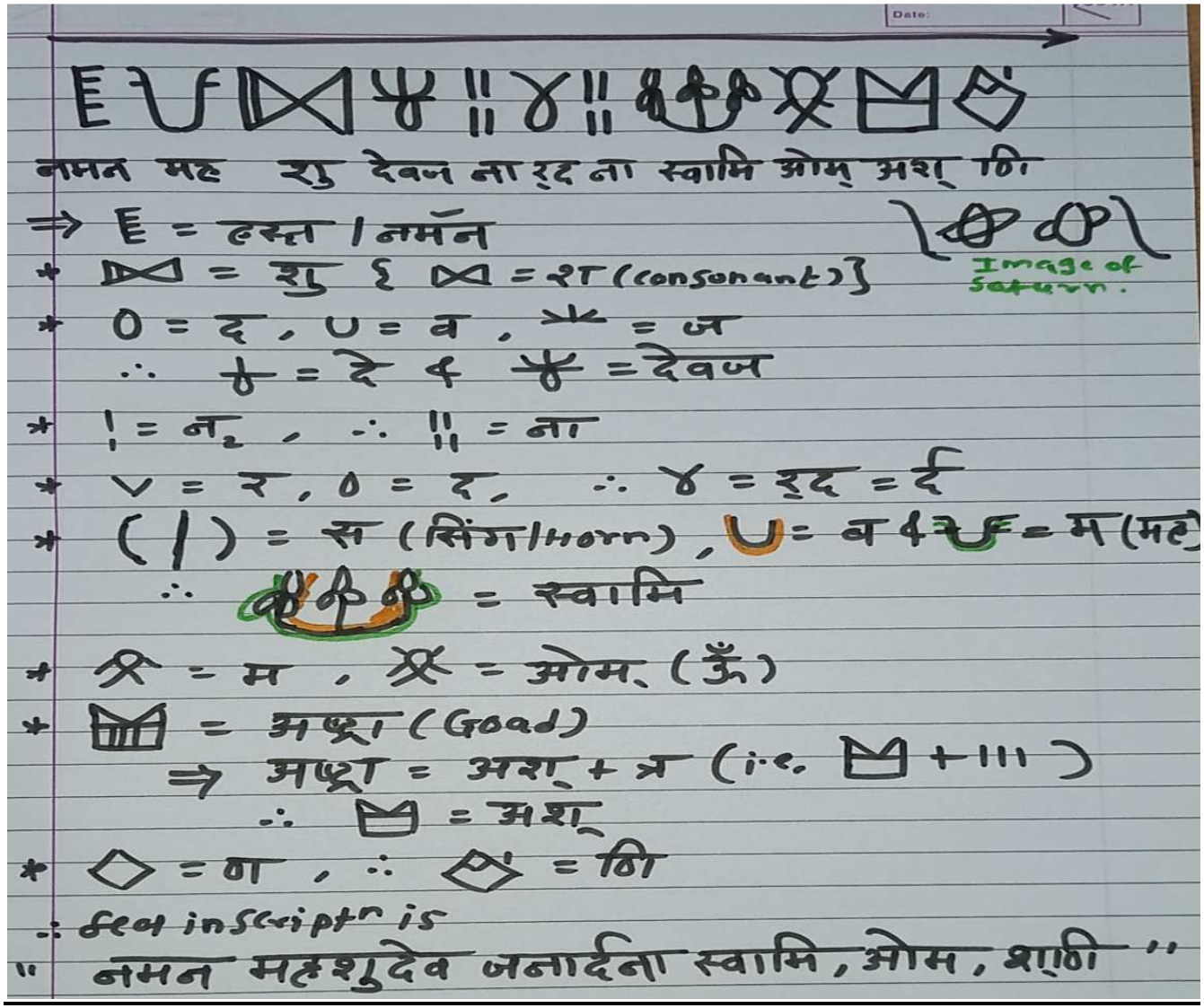
93) नमन महशुदेव जनार्दना स्वामि ओम शणि (Namana Mahaśudeva Janārdanā Swāmi Oma Śṇi) (Seal no.K-15 a):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is नमन महशुदेव, जनार्दना स्वामि, ओम, शणि (Namana Mahaśudeva, Janārdanā Swāmi, Oma, Śṇi). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol represents Hand, taken as a word नमन (Namana) in this context. नमन (Namana) means Greetings. The 2nd

symbol from left is word मह (Maha), means Great. The 3rd symbol from left is consonant श (śa) with variant, representing word शु (śū). The 4th symbol represents word देवज (Devaja) as explained in image above. The 5th symbol from left is consonant न (na) with variant, representing ना (nā). As it is repeated twice, 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant न (na). The 6th symbol from left is र्द (rda) {र् (r) +द (da)}. Again 7th symbol is ना (nā). The 8th symbol from left is word स्वामि (Swami) as explained in image. The 9th symbol from left is word ओम् (Om), which is a sacred symbol of Vedic Hinduism. The 10th symbol from left is word अश (Aś) as explained in image above. The 11th symbol from left is consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing word णि (ṇi). As this symbol is having two line variant, means consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated 3 times. Hence, 3nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e.इ (i) is added to consonant ण (ṇa). The last four symbols are two different images of Saturn shown in bracket. So the seal inscription नमन मह शु देवज ना र्द ना स्वामि ओम् अश् णि can be read as "नमन महशुदेव, जनार्दना स्वामि, ओम, शणि (Namana Mahaśudeva, Janārdanā Swāmi, Oma, Śṇi)".

Here, नमन (Namana) means Greetings, महशुदेव (Mahaśudeva) is name of Lord Mahesh/ Shiva, जनार्दना (Janārdanā) is name of Lord Vishnu, स्वामि (Swāmi) means Religious Teacher. ओम् (Om) is a sacred Vedic Hindu symbol श्–णि (Śṇi) is name of Lord of Saturn in Vedic Hinduism. So, this seal inscription meaning is "Greetings to Lord Mahesh (Shiva), Janardana Swami (Lord Vishnu), Om and Shani (Lord of Saturn)".

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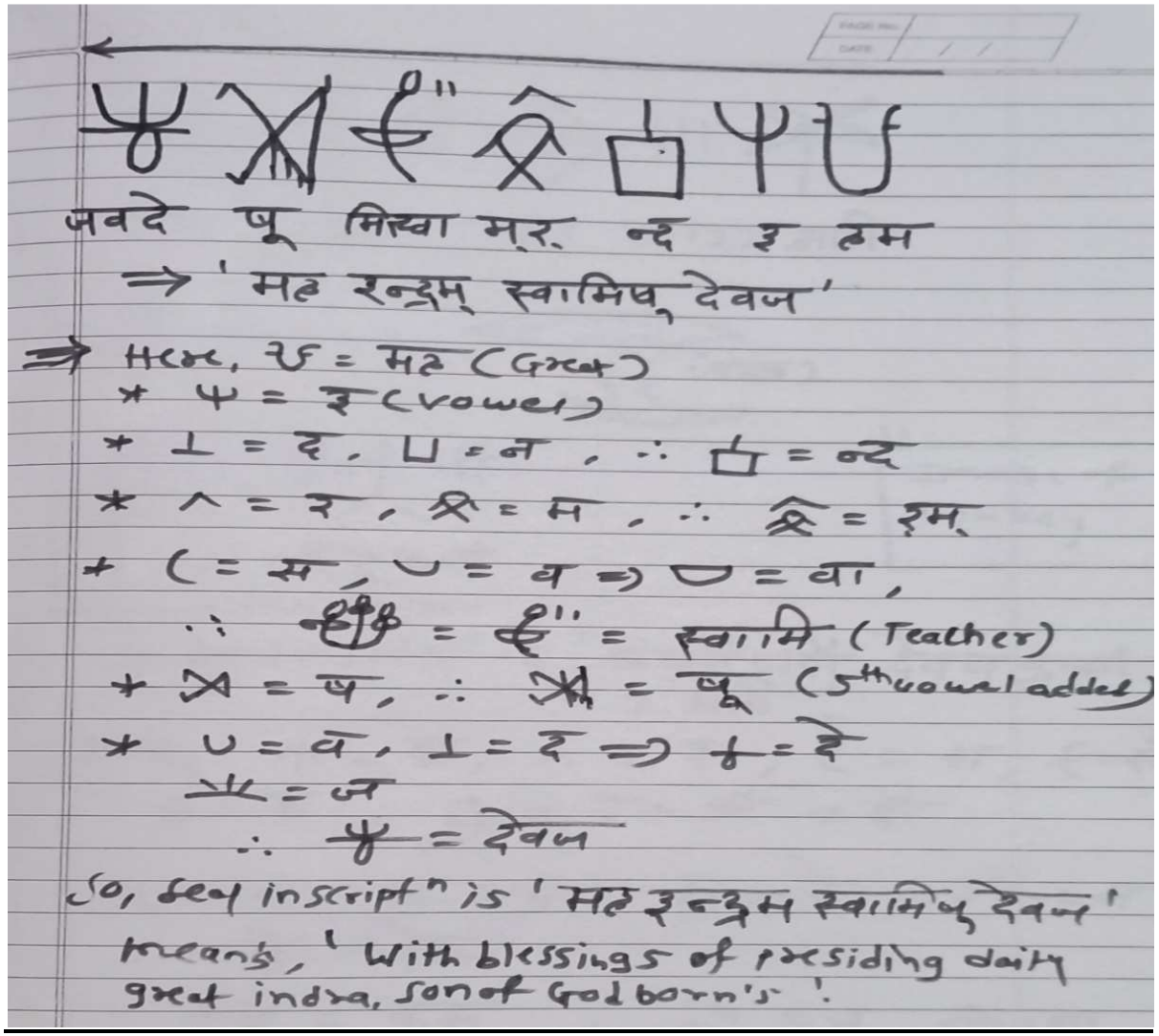
94) मह इन्द्रम स्वामिषू देवज (Maha Īndrama Swāmiṣū Devaja) (Seal no.M-66A):-


मवदे षू मित्वा मद्र न्द इ द्रम
⇒ 'मह रन्द्रम् स्वामिष् देवज'
⇒ मह, इ = मह (Great)
* ψ = इ (vowel)
* ⊥ = द, ∪ = न, ∴ ⊔ = न्द
* ^ = र, ≷ = म, ∴ ≷ = द्रम्
* (= स, ∪ = व ⇒ ∪ = वा,
∴ = स्वामि (Teacher)
* ⋊ = ष, ∴ ⋊ = षू (5th vowel added)
* ∪ = वे, ⊥ = द ⇒ ⊥ = दे
⋊ = ज
∴ = देवज
So, seal inscription is 'मह इन्द्रम स्वामिषू देवज'
means, 'With blessings of presiding deity great indra, son of God born is'!

The seal/ tablet inscription is मह इन्द्रम स्वामिषू देवज (Maha Īndrama Swāmiṣū Devaja). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is मह (Maha), meaning Great. The 2nd symbol from right is vowel इ (i). The 3rd symbol from right is combined word न्द (nda). The symbol on top is consonant द (da) and symbol at the bottom is consonant न (na). As consonant द (da) is on top, it goes toward flow of the seal inscription i.e. towards

left. The 4th symbol from right is र्-म (rma). The 5th symbol from right is स्वामि (Swāmi). The 6th symbol from right is consonant ष (ṣa) with variant, representing word षू (ṣū). As base symbol have 5 lines variant, it means 6th vowel of Sanskrit i.e.ऊ (ū) is added to consonant ष (ṣa). The leftmost symbol is word देवज (Devaja) as explained in image. So, the seal inscription from right to left मह इन्द र् म स्वामि षू देवज can be read as "मह इन्द्रम स्वामिषू देवज (Maha Īndrama Swāmiṣū Devaja)".

मह इन्द्रम (Maha Īndrama) means The Great Indra, स्वाम (Swāma) means Blessings, इषू (iṣū) means Presiding Daity, देवज (Devaja) means Born of Gods. So, the seal inscription meaning is "With Blessings of Presiding Daity Great Indra, Son of God Borns".

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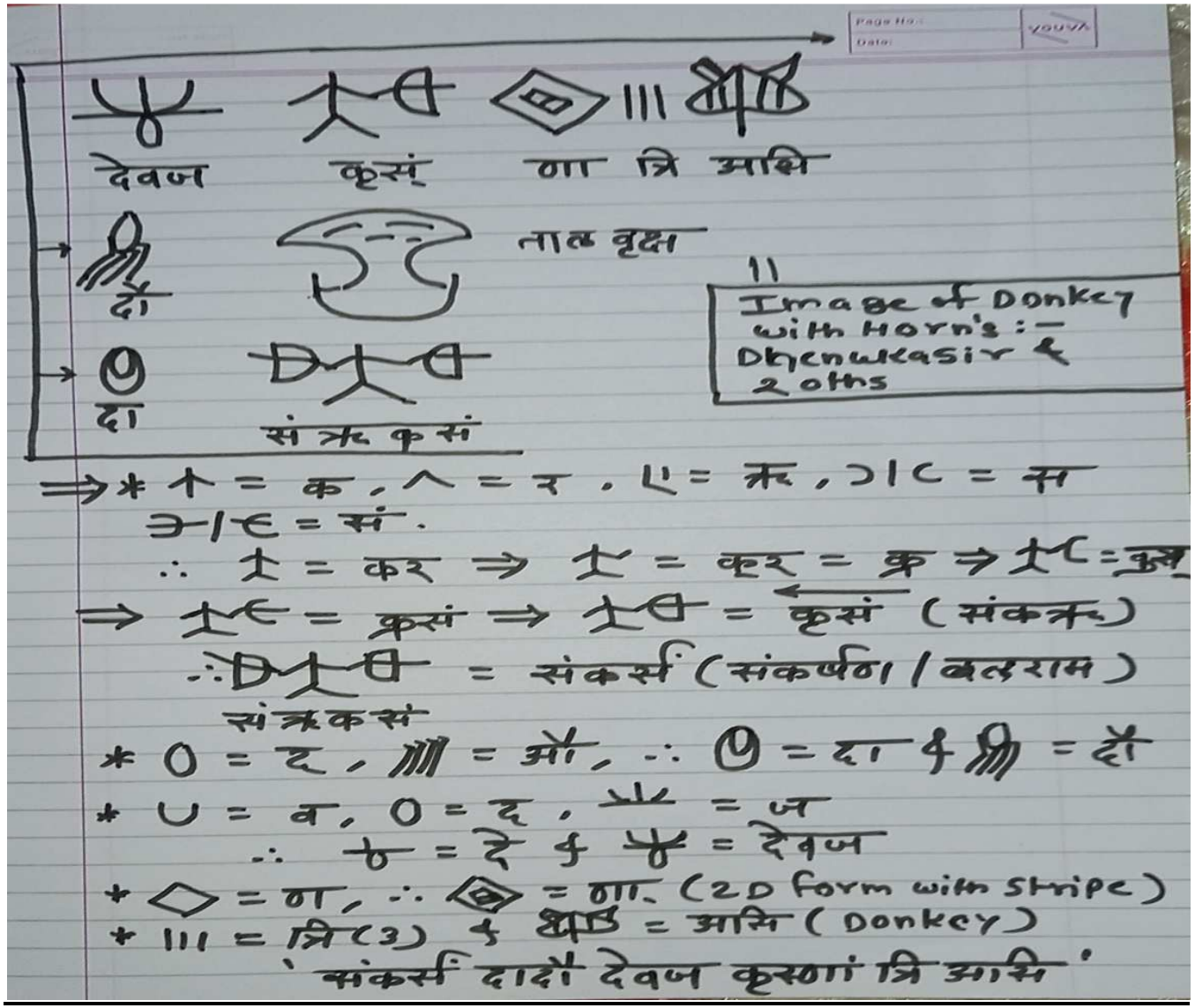
95) संकर्स दादौ, देवज कृस्णां,त्रि असि (Sṁkarsṁa Dādau, Devaja Kṛsṇṁā, Tri Asi) (Seal no.C-23 a):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is संकर्स दादौ, देवज कृस्णां, त्रि असि (Sṁkarsṁa Dādau, Devaja Kṛsṇṁā, Tri Asi). This tablet is having a three row inscription can be read from bottom to top. In first row at the bottom, inscription starts from right. The 1st symbol represents word संकर्स (Sṁkarsṁa).

The 2nd symbol from right is consonant द (da) with variant, representing word दा (dā). As this consonant is repeated twice, 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e.आ (ā) is added to consonant द (da).

The second row has only one symbol (3rd symbol of tablet) representing word दौ (dau) as explained in image.

The third row at the top, starts from left. The 4th symbol represents word देवज (Devaja) as explained in image. The 5th symbol is word कृस् (Kṛs). The 6th symbol represents consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing word णा (ṇā). {Consonant ण (ṇa) repreated 2 times, hence 2nd vowel i.e.आ (ā) is added}. The 7th symbol is a three short line symbol representing number 3, called as त्र/ त्रि (tri) in Sanskrit. The 8th symbol represents word असि (Asi) as explained in image. So, the seal inscription संकर्सं दा दौ देवज कृस् णां त्रि असि can be read as "संकर्सं दादौ, देवज कृस्णां, त्रि असि (Sṁkarsṁa Dādau, Devaja Kṛsṇṁā, Tri Asi)".

संकर्सं (Sṁkarsṁa) can be read/ identified as संकर्षण (Sṁkarṣṇa) /बलराम (Balrāma), which is a name of elder brother of Lord Krushna. दादौ (Dādau) means elder Brother in Indic Languages. देवज (Devaja) means Born of Gods, कृस्णां (Kṛsṇṁā) is a name of Lord Krushna, त्रि असि means 3 Donkeys. Here 3 Donkeys are 3 Asirs including धेनुकासिर (Dhenukasir) who was killed by Balrama. Image of Donkey with Horns is caved on right side of the tablet, representing Dhenukasir and image of Palm tree is carved in the middle which clearly shows, this tablet is about Dhenukasir episode of Lord Krushna and Balrama's life.

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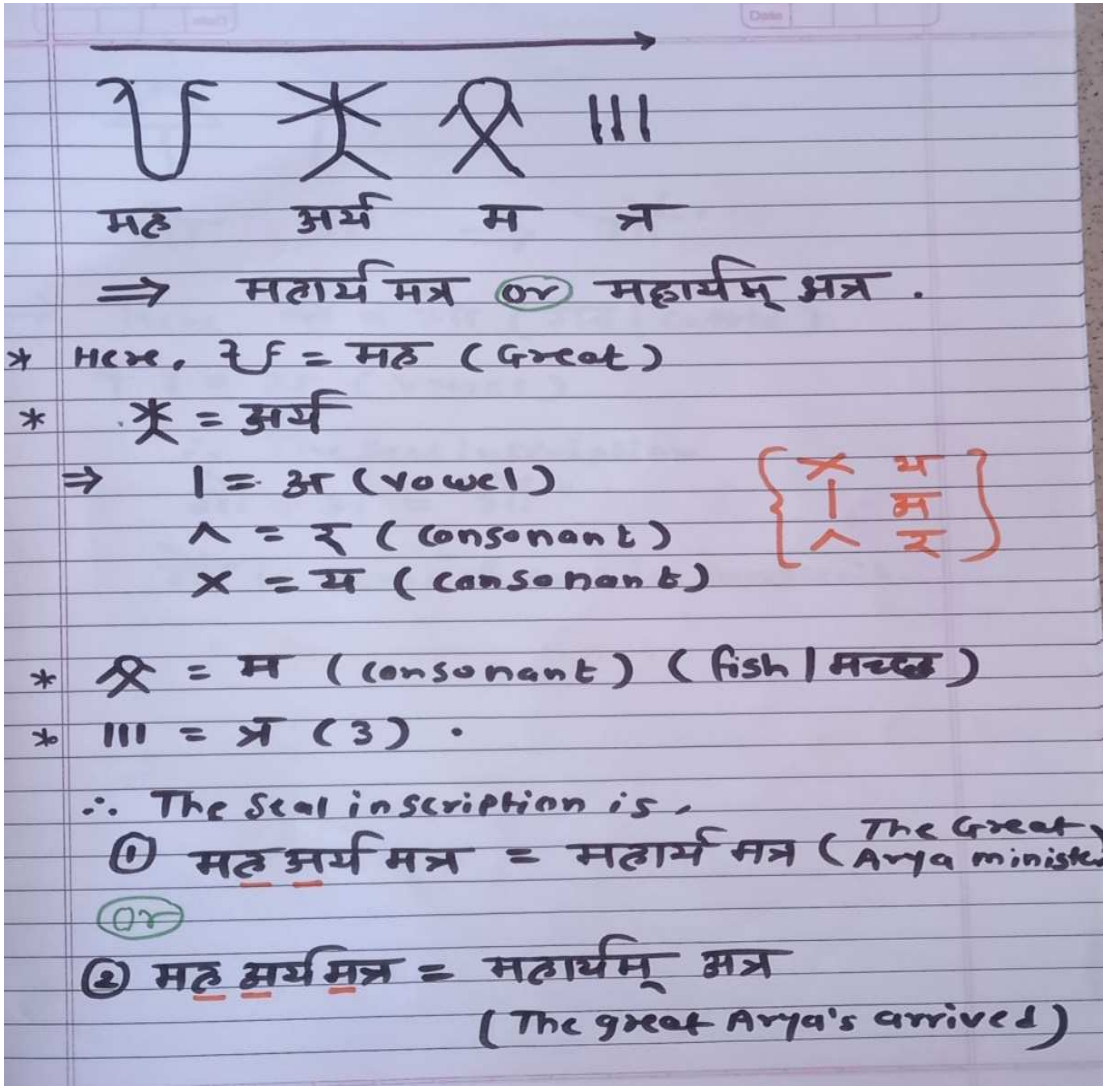
96) महार्य मत्र (Mahārya Matra) or महार्यम् अत्र (Mahāryam Atra):-


महा अर्य म त्र
⇒ महार्य मत्र or महार्यम् अत्र .
* Here, = महा (Great)
* = अर्य
⇒ | = अ (vowel)
^ = र् (consonant)
X = य (consonant)
* = म (consonant) (fish | मच्छ)
* ||| = त्र (3) .
∴ The Seal inscription is,
① महा अर्य मत्र = महार्य मत्र (The Great Arya minister)
or
② महा अर्य मत्र = महार्यम् अत्र
(The great Arya's arrived)

The seal/ tablet inscription is महार्य मत्र (Mahārya Matra) or महार्यम् अत्र (Mahāryam Atra). This seal can be read from left to right. The leftmost symbol is महा (Maha), means Great. The 2nd symbol from left is अर्य (Arya). The 3rd fish (मच्छ) like symbol from left is consonant म (ma). The rightmost symbol is a three short line symbol representing Number 3, which is called as त्र (tra) in Sanskrit. So, the seal/ tablet inscription महा अर्य म त्र can be read as महार्य मत्र (Mahārya Matra) or महार्यम् अत्र (Mahāryam Atra). The meaning for inscriptions is as follows,

1) Mahārya Matra means “The Great Arya Minister” (Mahārya means “The Great Arya” and Matra can be identified as “मंत्री (Mṁtrī)”, means Minister.

2) Mahāryam Atra means “The Great Arya arrived” (Mahāryam means The Great Arya and Atra means Arrived). It means अर्य (Arya) is a Title given to Great Kings/ Administrators/ Sages.

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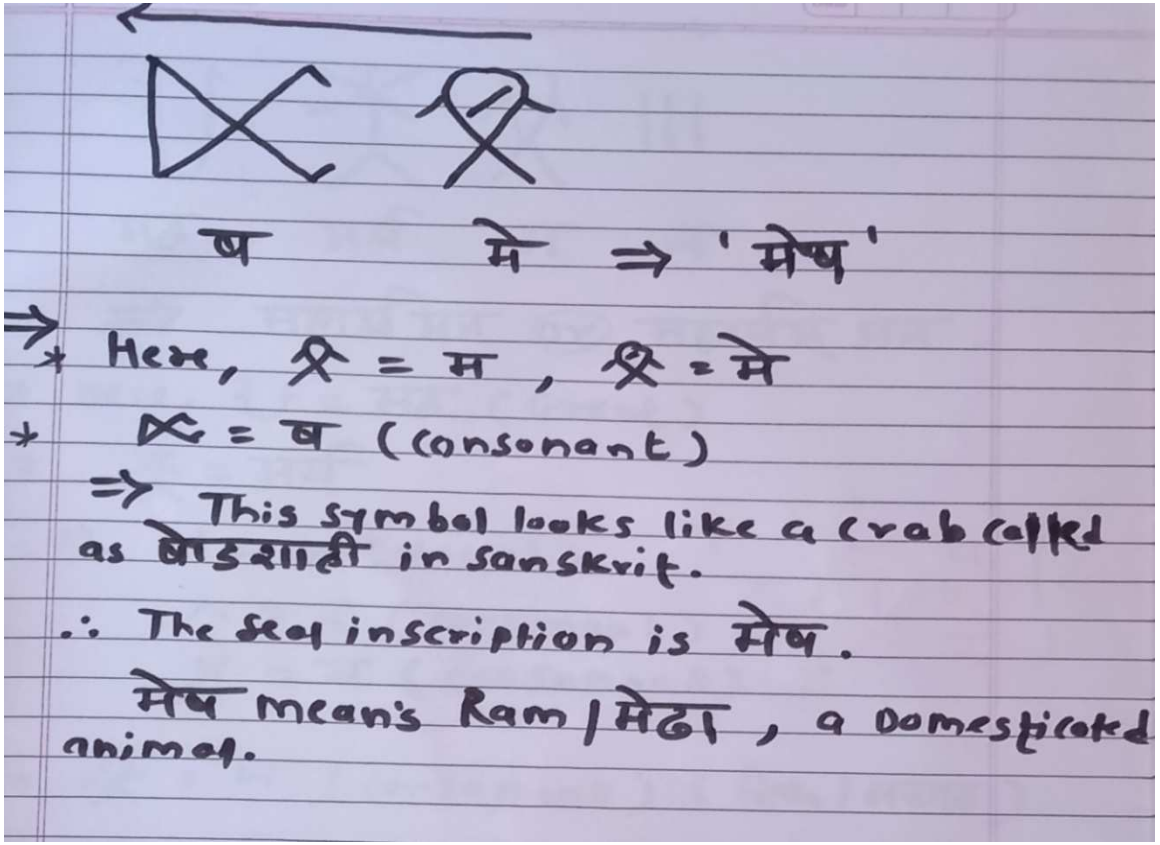
97) मेष (Meṣa) (Seal no.4676):-


ष मे ⇒ 'मेष'
Here, = म , = मे
= ष (consonant)
This symbol looks like a crab called as षोडशाही in sanskrit.
∴ The seal inscription is मेष.
मेष mean's Ram / मेढा , a domesticated animal.

The seal/ tablet inscription is मेष (Meṣa). This seal can be read from right to left. The symbol on right side (Fish/ मच्छ) is a variant of consonant म (ma), representing मे (Me). The Crab like symbol on left represents consonant ष (ṣa), which is taken from Sanskrit word for Crab (षोडशाही). मेष (Meṣa) is the Sanskrit word for Domesticated Animal Ram (मेढा).

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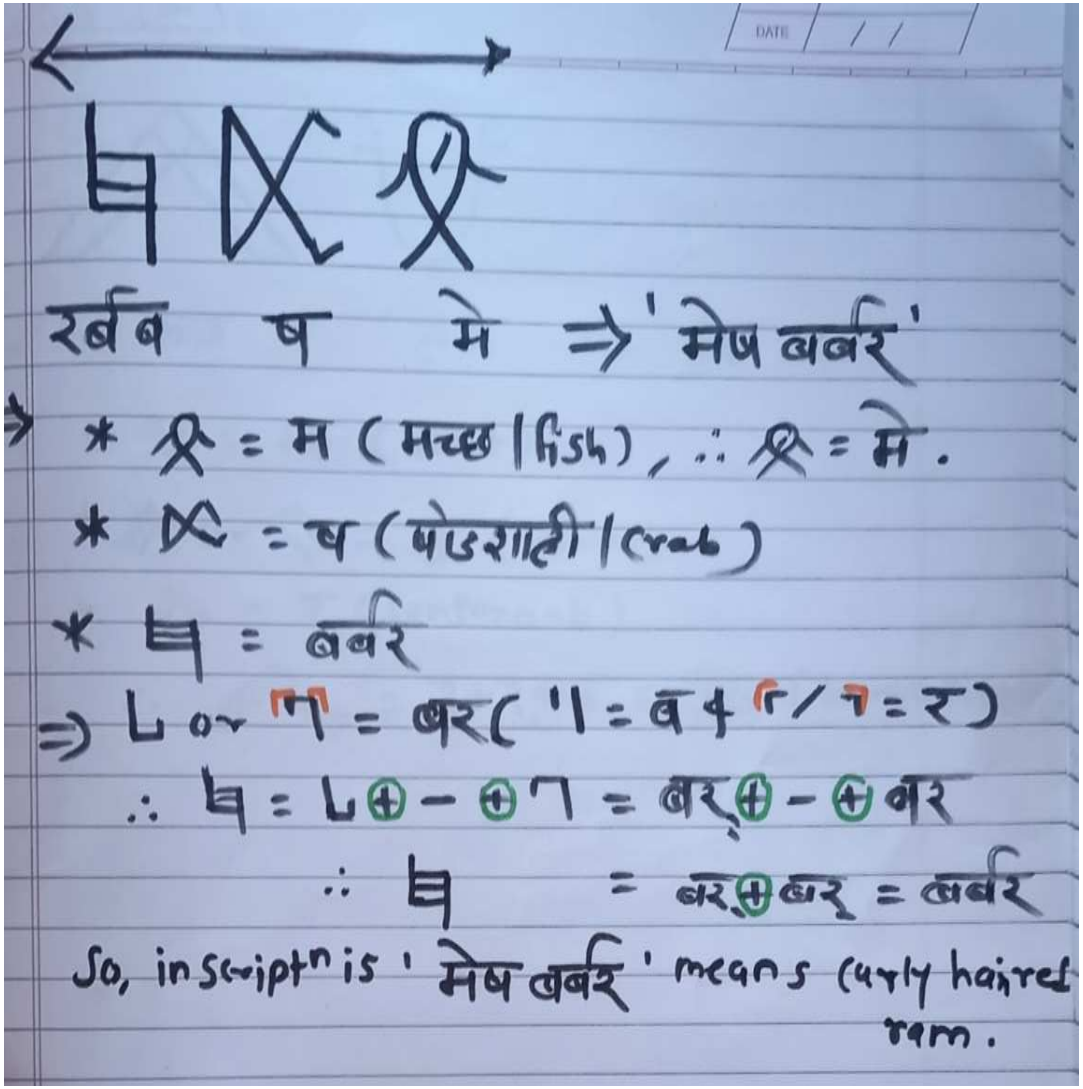
98) मेष बर्बर (Meṣa Barbara) (Seal no.5469, 5478, 4360) :-



The seal/ tablet inscription is मेष बर्बर (Meṣa Barbara). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol is a variant of fish (मच्छ) symbol consonant म (ma), representing मे (me). The middle symbol looks like crab which is called as षोडशाही (ṣodaśāhi) in Sanskrit. Hence, Crab symbol is used to represent consonant ष (ṣa) in IVC Script. So, the first two symbols from right make a word मेष (Meṣa), which is a Sanskrit word for Ram/ मेढा (Meḍha). The leftmost symbol is बर्बर (Barbara), made up of two hook like symbols (बर् (Bar)) and Horizontal line inside, which makes consonant र (ra) as हलंत i.e.,र् (r) as shown in image above. बर्बर् (Barbar) word is like a regional identity of Non Vedic Curly Haired Greek/ Mesopotamian people's. Ram {मेष (Meṣa)/ मेढा (Meḍha)} also have Curly Hairs like बर्बर् (Barbar's). So, in this seal inscription, Ram (मेष/ मेढा) is compaired with Greeks/ Near Eastern (बर्बर्) peoples because of their Hair similarities. So, the word बर्बर् (Barbar) is used as a synonym to "Curly Hair" in this seal inscription. Hence, the seal inscription meaning is "A Ram with Curly Hairs".

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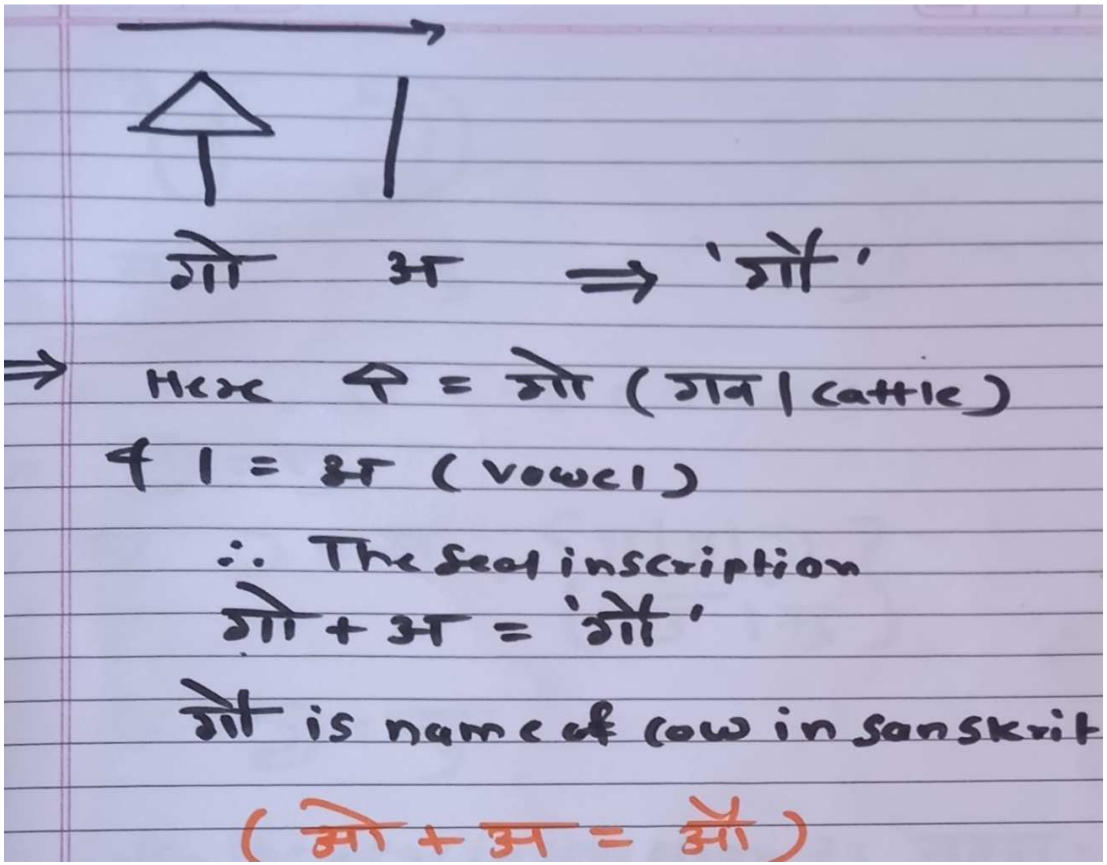
99) गौ (Gau) (Seal no.4474):-



गौ (Gau) is a Sanskrit word, meaning Cow.

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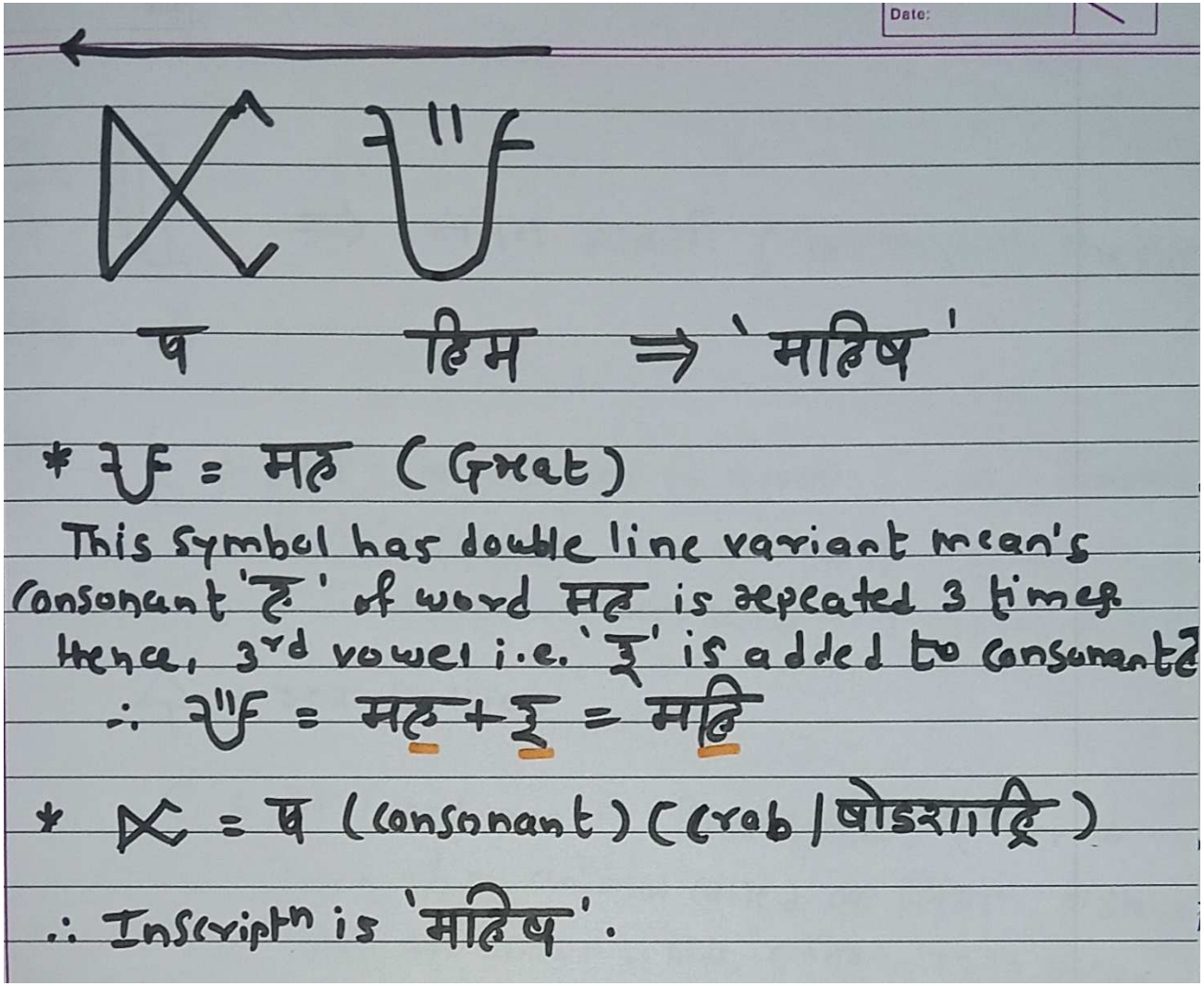
100) महिष (Mahiṣa) (Seal no.8212) :-


Date:
ष हिम ⇒ 'महिष'
* = मह (Great)
This symbol has double line variant mean's consonant 'ह' of word मह is repeated 3 times Hence, 3rd vowel i.e. 'इ' is added to consonant ह
∴ = मह + इ = महि
* = ष (consonant) (Crab / षोडशाह्रि)
∴ Inscriptn is 'महिष'.

The seal inscription is महिष (Mahiṣa). This seal can be read from right to left. The right symbol represents word महि (Mahi), which is a variant of basic symbol मह (Maha). This symbol is having a variant of double stroke inside, means Consonant ह (ha) of word मह (Maha) is repeated 3 times. Hence, 3rd vowel of Sanskrit (In a row) i.e.इ (i) is added to the consonant ह (ha), which makes the word महि (Mahi). The left symbol is consonant ष (ṣa) {This symbol looks like a crab, which is called as षोडशाह्रि in Sanskrit}. So the Seal Inscription from right to left "महि ष" can be read as "महिष (Mahiṣa)", which is a name of a person.

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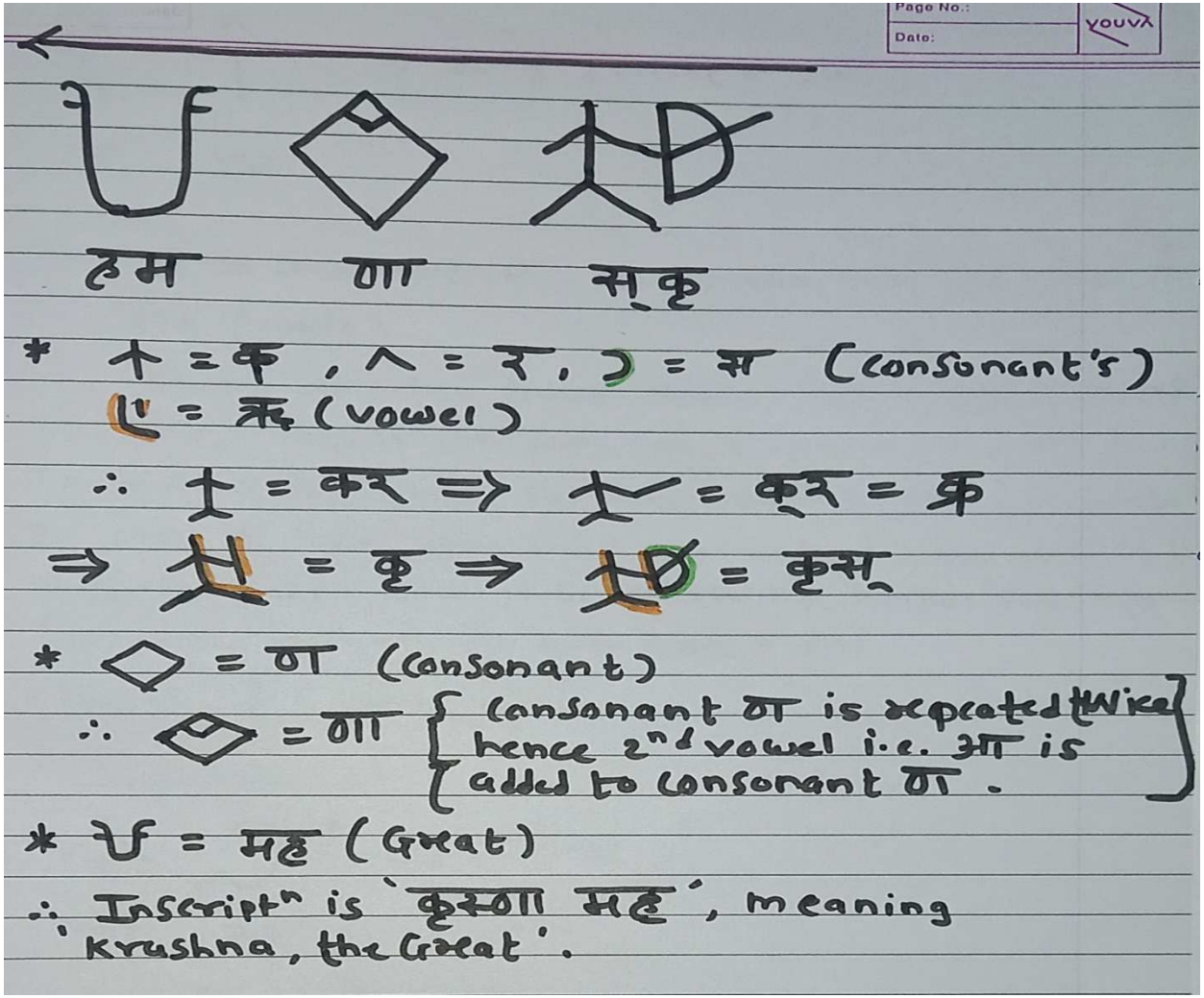
101) कृस्णा मह (Kṛsṇā Maha) (Seal no.1305):-


Page No.:
Date:
YOUVA
हम
णा
स्कृ
* = क , = र , = म (consonant's)
= ऋ (vowel)
∴ = कर ⇒ = कृर = कृ
⇒ = कृ ⇒ = कृस्
* = ण (consonant)
∴ = णा { consonant ण is repeated twice hence 2nd vowel i.e. आ is added to consonant ण .
* = मह (Great)
∴ Inscript" is 'कृस्णा मह', meaning 'Krushna, the Great'.

The seal/ tablet inscription is कृस्णा मह (Kṛsṇā Maha). This seal can be read from right to left. The rightmost symbol represents word कृस् (Kṛs) as explained in image above. The middle symbol is consonant ण (ṇa) with variant, representing णा (ṇā). As basic symbol of consonant ण (ṇa) is repeated 2 times, hence 2nd vowel of Sanskrit i.e. आ (ā) is added to consonant ण (ṇa), which makes it णा (ṇā). The leftmost symbol represents word मह (Maha), means Great. So, the seal inscription from right to left कृस् णा मह can be read as "कृस्णा मह (Kṛsṇā Maha)". This word कृस्णा (Kṛsṇā) can be read/ identified with the name "कृष्ण (Kṛṣṇa)". So, the seal inscription meaning is "Kruṣna, The Great".

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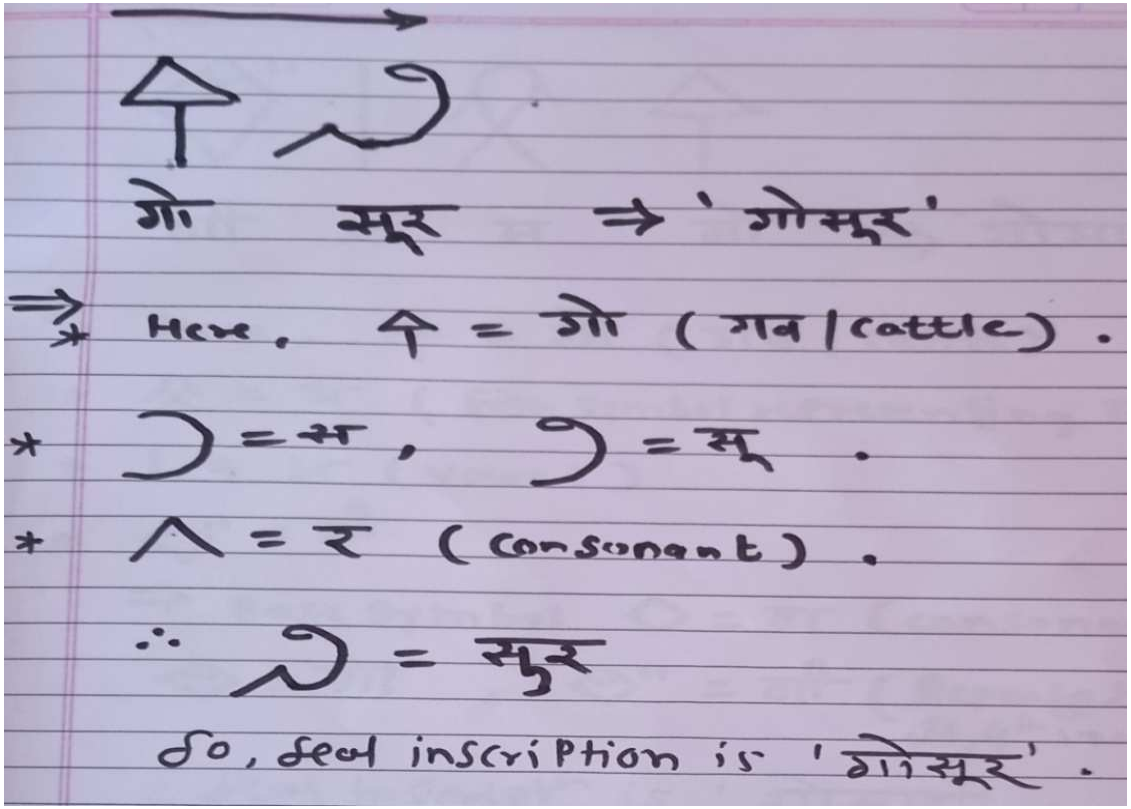
102) गोसूर (Gosūra) (H-503 a):-



The seal/ tablet inscription is गोसूर (Gosūra), can be read from left to right. The left symbol used in IVC script to represent गव (Gava), meaning Cattle. Cow is known as गो (Go) in Sanskrit, which is a domesticated animal and hence, गो (Go) {Cow} is also a cattle. Therefore, left symbol represents word गो (Go) in this Seal Inscription. The right symbol represents word सूर (Sūra) as explained in image above. The Curved Horn like symbol represents consonant स (sa). The round on top of consonant स (sa) means, vowel ऊ (ū) is added to consonant स (sa), which makes it सू (sū). The inverted "V" at the bottom is consonant र (ra). So the seal inscription from left to right is "गोसूर (Gosūra)", which have two different meanings/ interpretations as follows :-

1. गोसूर (Gosūra) also called as गोक्षूर (Gokshūra) or गोखरु (Gokharu), a plant used in Ayurvedic Medicines to cure ulcer and Kidney diseases.
2. गो (Go) means Cow and सूर (Sūra) means Light shade Brown Color. So, seal inscription गोसूर (Gosūra) means "Light shade Brown Colored Cow".

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